FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

OL. XXI. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 2, 1838. [NO. 1091.]

NTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
By Edward J. Hale,

50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 d during the year of subscription; or) at the end of the year.

ERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents re for the first, and thirty cents for each g publication. Advertisers are request- te the number of insertions desired, or l be continued till forbid, and charged gly.

tters to the Editor must be post paid.

Bark! Bark!!

undersigned wish to contract (immedi- y) for one or two hundred Cords of Red RK, deliverable at the Tan Yard.

LOUIS S. BELDEN & CO.

24, 1838 90tf

olasses and Coffee.

BLS. New Orleans MOLASSES,
hhds bright Retailing do,
bags Green Rio Coffee,
by COOK & CO.
25, 1838. 90 3w

ice to Travellers going South.

THE PEOPLE'S LINE

OF four horse Post Coaches leaves Augusta every day, for Warrenton, by the Augusta and Athens Rail Road ence to Milledgeville, Macon and Columontgomery, Ala., by Stages, with Stock es unsurpassed by any line in the Southtry. Great care has been observed in ction of Drivers on this line, and none but d most experienced men have been em- Passengers who avail themselves of the ity of taking this line of Stages, can be y assured of more comfort and expedition, any other line now in operation between and Montgomery, Ala. Office at the tates' Hotel, Augusta, Ga.

GEO. W. DENT,
Agent for the Company.

omery Hall, Montgomery, Ala., Ap'l 4.

Notice.

Subscriber's School, kept at the Indepen- t Shool House, will end on Thursday the , at which time all persons are respect- ited to attend.

ext session will commence on the 2d day and as usual all the branches of an Eng- cation will be taught. Terms, $3 per Board can be had on reasonable terms. chool is 1½ miles from the town of White- a healthy situation, and retired from all n and vice. The morals of pupils will be guarded.

ubscriber has been for some time engaged g, and flatters himself that he has suc It is his desire to govern his School more than by harsh measures; deeming it bet- ersuade than to force; to lead than to

WILLIAM EDWIN MILLER.
ville, Columbus County. April 21.—90 3t.

Ranaway

the Subscriber, some weeks since, a mu- Girl Slave named HANNAH, alias Til- e is thought to be lurking in the neigh- of Laurel Hill at present. She has on s ccasion made her way to Robeson Coun ived there among the free coloured peo- nsiderable time, and she has also lived a- d has been employed and entertained by the lower order of white people in that during the last Winter and Spring. I all persons from harboring, employing, aining said Girl, under the penalty of the will give Five Dollars for her apprehen- delivery to me, if taken in this County, dditional compensation if caught out of nty, and delivered to me.

JNO. R. BUIE.
urel Hill, Richmond C'ty, N. C., April 16th, 1838. 90tf.

Spring-Villa
MALE SEMINARY,
At Bordentown, N. J.

Summer Session of this Seminary will com- nce on the 23d of April next.

course of studies comprises all the branch- constitute a complete and sound educa- The English Department is entrusted to a m New England, eminently qualified by talents, and experience, for the important hat devolve upon her. She is assisted mpetent teacher.

Department of Modern Languages is under e of the subscriber himself, (a native of) who has been for twelve years connect- the best schools in Philadelphia, as a and Spanish teacher, previous to his es- g this Seminary. The French language antly spoken by the pupils and teachers, and out of the school-room, as it is confi- believed that there is no other way of ac readiness and fluency in the use of this l language.

household department is under the imme- upervision of the subscriber's lady, who s with a motherly care over the health and of the pupils.

c, (instrumental and vocal,) is under the of Mr. Edward R. Hanson, whose ability d by seventeen years' experience as a in Philadelphia.

property occupied by this Seminary is a ful Villa, belonging to Joseph Bonaparte, uated immediately opposite that gentle- ark, wherein the subscriber and his pupils ee access

TERMS.

charge for each pupil is two hundred dol- year, payable semi-annually in advance. m is in full for board, washing, mending, ition in all the branches, except music, s charged at the rate of $15 per quarter. (for on the Piano, Guitar or Harp, including , and the use of instruments.) For Dancing r quarter; Drawing $12. An additional of $6 per Session is made for the use of bedding, and $3 per week for those oose to remain at the Seminary during the ns.

further information, the subscriber confi refers to the persons named below, who the present time, children under his care. mington, N. C. Mrs. Elizabeth Ashe, Col. . Jones, and Levin Lane, Esq.
tteville, N C Capt. John H. Winder, U. S. A.
bern, N. C. John Burgwyn, Esq
further inquiries, application may be made, personally or by mail, to

A. N GIRAULT, Principal.

A Catalogue of the Seminary may be this Office.
entown, N. J. March 12th, 1838 86 6w.

Children's Toy Books,

e at the Book Store . f

E. J. HALE.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving their Fresh Supply of *Spring and Summer Goods*, comprising the best assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Hardware, Cutlery, &c.,

Ever offered in this market.

ALSO, a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of

9 HHDS. SUGAR,
30 do Molasses,
50 bags Coffee,
100 kegs Nails, (assorted,)
100 dozen Weeding Hoes,
200 pair Bright and Blue Traces,
100 sides Sole Leather,
12 boxes Collins and King's Axes, &c.,

Which are offered on favorable terms at WHOLESALE, by

NOTT & STARR.

April 18, 1838. 89tf

Country Merchants will do well to call.

A Runaway taken up.

ON the 21st March last, a Mulatto fellow who calls himself JOHN LANG was taken up and committed to the Jail of this County as a runaway Slave. He is about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, 30 or 35 years of age, and would probably weigh about 160 lbs. Three of the toes of the right foot and one or two of the joints of three toes of the left foot are missing. He states that they were frost bitten and came off. He says that he is free, but has no papers of any description, nor can he name any person who can certify that he is so. His back shows lasting impressions of the whip, and leaves no doubt of his being a Slave. He came from the South to this place in company with another fellow with whom he says he fell in at Pe Dee, and who escaped when this fellow was arrested. He speaks of having been in Savannah, but gives no names of persons with whom he is acquainted. There is no doubt he belongs to some person in South Carolina, and it is believed from his frequently using the word "Boss," that he is a Mechanic. He says himself that he is a Carpenter. The owner is requested to come forward, prove his property, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

JNO. A. ROWLAND, Jailer.
Lumberton, N. C., April 10, 1838 89 f

☞ The Columbia Telescope will publish one month and forward their bill to me at this place.

Two Mules

STRAYED from the Subscriber on Sunday last. A reasonable compensation will be paid for their delivery.

C. P. MALLETT.
April 16, 1838 89tf

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

ANOTHER GREAT CURE
EFFECTED BY GRAY'S OINTMENT!!

Raleigh, September 21, 1836.

I am now 38 years of age—when in my 17th year, I received a wound in my left leg, which become ulcerated, and continued so until the first of March last. It would occasionally heal up, and then break out again; but most of the time, it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and become very deep. I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied *Gray's Invaluable Ointment*, two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I took much exercise, and very imprudently used tight bandage. My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time I have walked much, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflammation. After have been afflicted for a period of forty one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLLOMAN.

A fresh supply of the above article just received by E. J. HALE.

Aaron Burr.

JUST RECEIVED, Vol. 2d and last of Davis's Memoirs of Aaron Burr; The Token for 1838; The English Annual for 1838; The Christian Keepsake for 1838; The Juvenile Annual; Tales from the German; The Good Fellow; Lockhart's Life of Scott; Pickwick Club, 4 vols.; Thornton's Family Prayers, &c.

E. J. HALE.
December 26.

Pickwick Papers, &c.

THE Pickwick Papers, with plates, in one vol. Also, the Divorced, a Novel; The Great Metropolis; Barnes' Notes on the Corinthians, a new work; Chalmers' Theology; Young Man's Guide; &c. &c. Received by

E. J. HALE.
March 26.

For Rent, till 1st Nov. next,

THE SUMMER RETREAT, two miles from Town, formerly the property of Col. Samuel Ashe. Possession given immediately. There is a fine Garden and Fruit Orchard attached. Also, will be rented, with or without the above, 40 or 50 acres of good river Land, of which there is a fine meadow. Apply at this office.

March 28. 86tf.

NEW BOOKS.

LOCKHART'S Life of Walter Scott; 5th vol. of Pickwick; Book of the United States; Lamb's Works; Gentleman Jack; City of the Sultan; Pretension; Duke of Monmouth; Vandelieur; Embassy; Young Wife; Graham's Lectures; Home I live in; Never Despair; American Almanac; Recollections of a Southern Matron: The Love Token; Dick's Works, complete; Jenkins on the Atonement; Hopkins on the Romish Church; The Contrast; The Christian Father at Home; Memoirs of Aaron Burr, complete. Together with a variety of School Books, just received by

E. J. HALE.
January 24.

Mules, Wagon, and Buggy,
FOR SALE.

FOUR first rate MULES, a TIMBER WAGON, and a handsome new double BUGGY, with Harness. For terms, apply at this office.

March 28. 86tf.

EQUITY BLANKS.

Clerk and Master's Deeds,
Subpœnas to bring in parties,
PRINTED AT THIS OFFICE.

NEW GOODS.

I AM NOW RECEIVING, my *SPRING AND SUMMER*

DRY GOODS,

Which consist of a GENERAL ASSORTMENT. Also, a heavy Stock of

GROCERIES,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

15 HHDS. Porto Rico and St. Croix SUGAR,
10 do New Orleans do,
100 bags Rio Coffee, (new crop,)
30 do Laguira do,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, (assorted,)
50 do No. 1 White Lead,
25 hhds. prime Molasses, (new crop,)
300 sacks Liverpool Salt,
15 bbls. Tanners' Oil, Shore and Bank,

Together with Loaf Sugar, Tea, Shot, Lead, Powder, Weeding Hoes, Trace Chains, Mousehole Anvils, Vises, Hammers, Bellows, Wines, Spices of all kinds.

Also, on consignment, a few firkins of prime MOUNTAIN BUTTER;—All of which will be sold unusually low for CASH, Country Produce, or undoubted paper. My Stock for the Summer Trade is complete. Call and examine for yourselves.

C. J. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay Street.
Fayetteville, April 17, 1838. 89tf

IMPORTANT SALE.

THE Subscriber will sell at Auction, in Jones County, on the Plantation of Mr. JOHN P DAVES, deceased, about six or seven miles from Trenton,

Seventy or Eighty SLAVES.

This is the most valuable family of Negroes in the State—Amongst them are about 30 or 35 young negro men, and nearly all the others are young and likely women, boys and girls. Also, a large and valuable stock of HORSES, MULES, CATTLE, HOGS, &c. Amongst the Horses are a young, large and well-bred Stallion, six blood Mares, and three Colts. Also, all the Implements of Husbandry on the Plantation, together with all the perishable goods and effects, including Corn, Fodder, Pork, &c. &c.

This Sale will be made on a credit of *Nine Months*, with interest from 1st June, 1838, the purchasers giving bond with two securities to be approved by me.

☞ This Sale will commence on the 29th day of May, 1838, and continue from day to day until every thing is sold.

At the same time and place, I will sell at Auction, on a credit of one and two years, with interest from 1st June, 1838, the

LANDS AND PLANTATION

Of John P. Daves, deceased, in Jones County, adjoining James W. Howard and Joseph Whittey and others, containing 1600 acres, or thereabouts, more or less. This is one of the handsomest Farms in North Carolina: It is in good order and well improved. Any persons wishing to see the land may do so by applying to Thomas Lee, on the premises.

There is a crop in the ground, and the Subscriber reserves the right of determining at and before the Sale whether he will rent the fields in cultivation, or sell the crop with the Lands Due notice will be given of his conclusion on this point before the Land is put up.

Notice is further given, that on the first day of June, at the late dwelling house of Mr John P Daves, deceased, in the Town of Newbern, I shall sell at Auction, on a credit of nine months, with interest from 1st June, 1838, twelve very valuable NEGRO SLAVES, most of them house servants. Also, a handsome pair of bay Horses, well broke and gentle, a Carriage, and all his Household and Kitchen FURNITURE.

At the same time and place, I shall sell the undivided interest of John P. Daves, deceased, in

1300 ACRES OF LAND

On the South side of Trent River, commonly called the Swamp Lands These lands were patented to Spaight, Daves, and Singleton The interest of Mr. Daves is believed to be two-thirds of an undivided one-third of the whole of said lands.—Also, a vacant Lot in the Town of Newbern, No 203, at the corner of George and Broad streets. Also, the Lot No. 606, whereon the said Mr. John P. Daves lived at his death, together with the Dwelling House and Out Houses Also, an undivided moiety of 150 acres of Pine Lands, in Craven County, on the North side of Neuse River. These Lots and Lands will be sold on a credit of one and two years with interest from 1st June, 1838. The purchaser in every instance will be required to give security, to be approved by me.

The privilege of a discount at the Banks in Newbern to the amount of $10,000 will be extended to the purchasers at this sale, and notice will be given when the property is set up, which will be sold for notes negotiable at the Banks.

The public are assured that this Sale will be made without reserve, and it is every way worthy the attention of purchasers.

☞ Where any person purchases an amount not exceeding one hundred dollars, the credit will be only six months; where the amount is under fifty dollars the credit will be 90 days only, and where it is under 10 dollars, cash.

WILLIAM H. HAYWOOD, Jr.,
Executor of John P. Daves, deceased:

N. B. The creditors of Mr. Daves, who have not already notified me of their demands against his Estate, are requested to send me a statement of their claims before the Sale, and where they have *security* communicate it to me at Raleigh, N. C.

[Price of Advertising, $9.] 89 5w

FOR SALE,

25 BBLS. Irish Potatoes,
300 Bus. Seed Oats,
20 Bbls. Calcined Plaister,
150 Casks Fresh Thomastown Lime.

For sale by
JOHN HUSKE & SON, *Green Street.*
April 4th, 1838. 87 tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber would inform the public, that he intends carrying on the business of GUN SMITHING, on the North side of Hay Street, three doors below the corner of Hay and Hillsborough Streets, where he intends stocking Rifles, Shot Guns and Pistols, besides repairing Locks; and all other business in the line will be done in the neatest order.

E. A. HARPER.
March 28, 1838. 87 tf

Bordeaux Vinegar.

JUST RECEIVED, 1 Tierce best Bordeaux VINEGAR. For sale by
March 26, 1838. C. J. ORRELL.

Wrapping Paper.

100 Reams for sale low by
E. J. HALE.

Murrell and Crockett.

A NEW supply, just received by
E. J. HALE.
June 21, 1837. 46tf.

FROM THE AUGUSTA CHRONICLE AND SENTINEL.

COL. MEMMINGER'S SPEECH AT THE MERCHANTS' CONVENTION.

In to-day's paper we have attempted to give a sketch of Col. Memminger's Speech in the Merchants' Convention. We do not understand stenography, and are not in the habit of attempting to report speeches, and therefore very much fear that we have fallen too far short of doing justice to this speech. It has been written out, too, from our notes, amidst a constant press of other business, and if those who heard it can recognize in it the general positions and leading views and a moderate portion of the language of the speaker, we shall have attained all we expected.

Col. MEMMINGER addressed the Convention. He said that it was with extreme diffidence he attempted to follow the able and lucid argument of the report of the Committee, which had just been read by his honorable friend, (Gen. Hayne,) in support of the objects of this Convention. But as he himself had been in some measure instrumental in bringing before that body some of the propositions under consideration, however aware of his inability to do justice to the subject, he was willing to contribute his mite, by endeavoring to throw upon it whatever light his experience and researches might furnish.

Should a stranger enter within these walls, and behold five States of this Union and one Territory represented in so grave and dignified a body as this, he would naturally inquire the cause of this assemblage. That object it is our duty to examine. We have always been accustomed to look upon our country as a Paradise—a garden rich in all the choicest blessings of Heaven; but we find it now in a state of decrepitude and decay, languishing amidst all the sources of wealth, prosperity and plenty. Where is the cause? Why are we stationary—nay retrograding? We are men as others are; our fields as rich; the same sun shines upon us, neither in scorching nor frigid weakness; our climate is as propitious; we are not behind the intelligence of the age, and have a country blessed with fertility, but producing no fruit. Why is this? where lies the hidden cause? The physician, who refuses to probe the wound, is unqualified for his duties. He should probe to the extremity of the evil; and ascertain the extent and nature of the disease, in order to apply the proper remedies and in the proper way. So let us do. Let us trace to their origin the evils of which we complain—scrutinize the disease in its every stage, and we shall be the better enabled to apply the healing balm to our afflicted country.

At the commencement of the year 1807, the Southern States were eminently prosperous. The tide had set in and we were advancing with a rapidity unparalleled in the history of any country. Our commerce flourished, and smiling fields and rich and abundant harvests blessed the toils and crowned the hopes of the agriculturist. The embargo gave the first check to the career of our prosperity. But what Southern man refused to support that republican measure, and the war which soon after followed it? The South urged on that war and supported it with all its energies given at the most serious sacrifices. Our great staples depreciated almost to nothing in value; our fertile lands produced their abundant harvests in vain; our commodities rotted upon our shores; but with a magnanimity that never wavered, and a patriotism that never faltered, the voice of complaint never escaped our lips. We are content to suffer for our country's good, and to witness without murmuring the sacrifice of our dearest interests, for our country's honor. When that war had been brought to an honorable end, and our country's arms had vindicated her rights and avenged her wrongs, we expected with the return of peace, a return of our wonted prosperity. But a system of Federal legislation was commenced in 1816, which, through various changes, up to 1822, had reduced us to an abject state of colonial vassalage. To that system, the Tariff, and to the measures of the Federal Government, by which the whole revenue of the country was expended in the North and East, levying taxes and contributions upon those among whom it was not again disbursed, may be attributed the depressed condition of the South—the almost total annihilation of her commerce, and the ruin of her agriculture.—Here, said Mr. M, allow me to remark that in the recent political conflict in South Carolina, I was a Union man—I happened to differ in opinion with many whom I looked upon as the best of friends Not that I am the slave of any party —for I am and trust ever shall be *no man's man*—but agreeing as I heartily did with my political opponents as to the tyranny and oppression of the Tariff system, I differed with them as to the remedy for our acknowledged grievances. But, sir, while thus differing, I never for a moment doubted that they were actuated by the highest, the purest and the most honorable motives. I always considered those measures of the Federal Government as hostile to the best interests of the South, and the only difference between us was as to the best means of opposing them. But whatever contests may once have sundered us—whatever difference of opinion may once have divided us, I rejoice that we are once more united to put down the measures which we all opposed then. Those contests have resulted in no injury, but have taught us the necessity of united action for the future, in opposition to common oppression, and in maintenance of our common interests.

In 1816, the foundation of a system was laid, which, if persisted in, will ultimately ruin the South. That was the year of the enactment of the first protective Tariff, and the chartering of the U. States Bank. What has been the consequence? It is unnecessary to comment at length upon the effect of the former measure, for it is familiar to every body in the South. No matter how honorable or intelligent, or high minded the rulers of a Bank are, they will, nevertheless, be swayed by particular interests. A United States Bank, managed at the North, will be used to subserve the purposes and advance the interests of the North. It may be said that it should be located there because those States being the most populous, a majority are there; but the founders and framers of the Constitution did not intend to provide for the protection of majorities, but of minorities. Majorities can take care of themselves, and it was for the defence and protection of the minority that the Constitution, setting bounds to power, was framed. The capital of the U. States Bank has been used for the purpose of fostering the manufacturers of the North. By its aid, and the force of adventitious circumstances, the whole commerce of the country has also been centered there. After the passage of the Tariff, which almost amounted to a prohibition of foreign goods, the British manufacturers flooded the Northern markets, and particularly New York, with immense quantities of goods, which were sold at auction at the most ruinous sacrifices to their owners, for the purpose of breaking down the American manufacturers. These sales, at which goods were purchased cheaper than they ever had been purchased before in America, drew the attention of the whole country to that point; merchants and traders flocked thither in unprecedented numbers, for the purpose of attending these sales, and thus was the way paved for the centralization of nearly the whole commerce of the country at that place. And thus too, the British manufacturer, in his attempt to break down his American competitor, contributed by the operation, in a material manner to break down Southern commerce. The channel once dug—the tide once set, under the fostering care of the U. States Bank, the whole commerce of the country soon became concentrated in the Northern cities. As between those cities themselves, it was obvious that whichever got the start, would most probably keep it. New York having the advantage of population, soon outstripped Philadelphia, and grew to be the chief commercial emporium of the country.

In the meantime the Government continued putting on high duties, but extending long credits upon them. The operation of the former benefitted the Northern manufacturer at the expense of the Southern Planter, and under the latter, the Northern merchant, at whose door the trade of the whole country had already begun to concentrate, aided by the United States Bank, and the long credits extended by the American houses in England, was enabled to outstrip the Southern importer. Thus matters went on—the ball continued rolling—Northern commerce kept advancing, while we at the South suffered our attention to be absorbed exclusively by party conflicts —Georgia quarrelling about her Indians—South Carolina involved in her suicidal feuds, until our commerce was swallowed up in the vortex of Northern enterprise, Bank influence and government oppression. But the stream of Northern commerce overflowed its channels. Aided by the facilities of the U. S. Bank, and the system of credit adopted by the American Bankers and Houses in England, whoever desired it, could get credit for whatever amount of goods he wanted, and thus unparalleled quantities were brought into the Northern ports—the system tottered beneath its own weight—the torrent became so mighty as to shake the foundations of British commerce! The Bank of England first felt the shock, and struck the first blow. The giant is now prostrate—strike now, or he is up again in his former strength, and it will be forever too late. Now is the day of action for us—*now or never!* Who controls your market since the suspension of specie payments? It is the same capitalist whose power we thought dead—he has assumed another protean shape, and we cannot now do business without paying tribute to the United States Bank of Pennsylvania.

But sir, I have not yet enumerated all the causes of the present state of things The Government entered the field—the Deposite Bank system of the late administration was more ruinous to the commercial interests of the South than any other cause whatever. The whole commerce of the Union having been concentrated in the Northern Cities by the means I have pointed out, nearly all the revenues of the government, amounting to many millions, were collected and retained there on deposite. These duties were paid by merchants, by checks upon the Deposite Banks, and thus those Banks became the creditors of the merchants, to the amount of from 10 to 20 millions of government funds. It became a loan to the banks by the Government without interest, while the banks exacted interest from the merchants. The use of the government monies was therefore a bonus to the Northern Banks, and the best blow ever stricken for the South was the taking away of the deposites from those Banks. But it may be asked why the South derived no benefit from the Deposites? The reason is obvious—the disbursements of the Government were all made at the North—the whole capital of the government being in the hands and under the control of the Deposite Banks of New York, and the whole country being indebted to New York for goods, exchanges rose, to the prejudice of the South and to the profit of the N Y. Banks.

But the monster of Northern monopoly is struggling in another direction. I have recently seen a bill introduced into the Senate by Mr. Wright, of New York, called the Warehousing Bill, proposing to give a credit of three years upon duties, while the goods remain in the Custom House.—This bill, fraught with consequences disastrous to the South, is one of the most ingeniously worded instruments I have ever seen, and its effect will be, not what it purports, but it is so framed as to allow the owner or Consignee of the goods to take out and peddle them if he chooses all over the Union, by merely giving security that they shall be forthcoming in the event that the duties are not paid when they fall due. The New York Importer, thus having a credit of three years on the duties due to our Government, will be enabled to glut our markets and break down Southern houses as soon as they make the attempt at direct importation. Such will be the effect of this measure, and the Government is called upon to assist in bringing about this state of things, from which New York is to derive all the benefit, to the injury of the South.

These are the evils—what is the remedy? We must be true to ourselves. There is a little republic situated on the barren heights of the Alps, which has existed for centuries past. Ever watchful of their rights and true to themselves, its people have enjoyed their liberties while the more potent nations that have surrounded it have experienced desolation after desolation. Even Napoleon, in the palmy days of his power and magnificence, respected and honored the humble republic of San Marino. So let us be united like the people of the little mountain republic—let us forget that the Savannah, the Chattahoochee and the Roanoke divide us—let us be as one man—have one common cause, and common interests. It cannot be expected that measures can be devised agreeable to all, but our course once taken must be followed. We must advance to the contest with such weapons as will ensure us victory. We must use the same means that New York did; concentrate monied capital, business men, and all the resources of our country. Public opinion must be brought to bear in our favor, capitalists are cautious and must be induced to embark, by creating confidence in the prudence of our measures. The attempt must be made to concentrate monied capital. The South has capital. One-fifth of the United States Bank Stock is owned in South Carolina alone, and large amounts are otherwise invested abroad. These should be called home, and applied prudently to the consummation of the great objects of this Convention. Planters and monied men must be called upon in the most impressive manner to come forward and invest their capital under the law of limited partnerships, which has been past in most of the Southern States. The South has patriotism to answer the call. Much can be done—much has already been done since the Convention met last Fall. Six States are in motion—the tide of public opinion has set in the proper direction. Georgia, Virginia, Tennessee, Alabama, South and North Carolina, and Florida are all moving in the most encouraging manner.

The Banking institutions of the South must be called upon to lend their assistance. Without their co-operation but little can be done. They must put a portion of their capital in England, in order to enable the importer to do business. Great systems depend upon simple principles, and every intelligent man in the country can understand readily how this business will work. An importer, commencing business in Savannah on a capital of $20,000 of his own, and $50,000 borrowed *from* the Banks, will be enabled to purchase in Europe $70,000 worth of goods. These are brought home and sold to the Merchants of the interior, on time, at 6 or 12 months—and unless the importer can realize the money on the notes taken for these goods his business must stop. But if the banks in Savannah would step forward and take these notes and give the money for them in Europe, he can go on with his business. The operation is a simple and a safe one—it only requires capital and business men to manage it. The Banks in the interior, too, can contribute their mite, in a very essential manner by collecting the paper of the merchants of the interior for the banks in Savannah. Every man of intelligence and sagacity must see that the present state of things between Georgia and South Carolina is artificial and cannot long exist. Georgia bills are as good as South Carolina bills—her banks are as good. There was once a time when the North Carolina banks had the Charleston banks deeply in debt to them, and yet exchange was against the former State. Why are the exchanges now against Augusta? I fear that the monster had something to do with it. The Charleston Banks refused to take the bills issued by the U. S. Bank, of which a large amount was sent thither to purchase Cotton. The consequence was, the Agent of that Bank was compelled to hand out his foreign exchange, and exchange on the North can now be bought in Charleston, at one per cent. premium, at sixty days. The Georgia banks on the other hand took the notes of the U. S. Bank, which was to that institution a loan without interest. The South, as every one knows, pays her debts in Cotton, and it is purchased up by the U. S. Bank, with checks on the North, which the bank sells at its own price, thus compelling the South to pay a premium upon her own funds.

Let us equalize the exchanges in South Carolina and Georgia—let the bills of each State circulate in the other—let the banks of the sea-coast and the banks of the interior unite. The banks of the interior should keep funds in the sea-board cities to take up their bills and thus keep them at par. That this can be easily done is proved in the case of the Commercial bank in Columbia, whose bills have always been at par in Charleston, and she has never been called on at her counter to redeem them. The course of trade, and the management of the sagacious President of that institution, has kept its credit unimpaired. The cotton of the interior can always be made a fund in the sea-board cities for the redemption of the country bank notes. It is the intention of the people to protect the banks, but any bank which suffers its bills to be under par ought to be disfranchised. No bank can refuse to come into this arrangement—let them all unite in the holy work —let them keep the exchanges equal; and the only obstacle in the way to the accomplishment of all the objects of this Convention is in getting the sea-board banks to loan to the importer. It will not be sufficient that we talk—we must act—people must lend their *money*. I call upon the members of this Convention collectively and individually to go forward—put their shoulders to the wheel. I will, for one, do it *myself*, not only by my declarations, but by my acts.

But we must not stop here—we must find consumers—the goods must be bought of the importer—the merchants of the interior must go to our own sea ports—the people must urge them to it. Numbers of merchants come to our sea ports one night and leave the next day, without ever once making the enquiry to ascertain whether they could not purchase stocks of goods on as fair terms as they can elsewhere. This transfers business to others sections of the country, and enriches and builds up other cities, to the ruin and sacrifice of our own. Another consideration of great importance is the training up of our youth to mercantile pursuits and business habits—hitherto the youth of the South have been educated in such a manner as to induce them to look for distinction to other sources than to commerce. It is an evil which calls aloud for a remedy. We must have men raised up among us to do our business. We are now in a great measure dependent upon other sections for men of business, mercantile habits to carry on our commerce—they come among us, spend a few years, make their fortunes, and retire to other places to spend them. This is a system, which, vampyre like, sucks the very life blood of the South. It has been estimated that not less than six or eight millions of dollars, within the period of a few years, has been thus drained from the South to enrich other sections and embellish other cities. It is the same system pursued by the English merchant, who goes to India to make his fortune, without the most remote intention of spending it there—a system which enriches England but impoverishes India. I do not object to the citizens of other States coming among us; they have been trained in the right course, and when they plant themselves in our community, make the most valuable citizens. Let us, then, engraft the habits and character of Northern men, upon the business of the South—train up our youth to commercial pursuits, and be no longer dependent upon other sections. Our country does not possess a more worthy and honorable class of men than her merchants. The influence which they exert is of the most beneficial and salutary character, and they themselves are among the most patriotic of our citizens. Indeed, Sir, the country depends upon them, in all its most important interests, and whoever is hostile to them, is an enemy to the prosperity and welfare of the whole people.

I trust that I have given offence to no section—none has been intended. I have discharged what I conceived to be a duty to the South, and return my thanks to the convention for the patience with which it has suffered me to occupy its time.

BURIAL OF THE SUB-TREASURY BILL.
Letter from a Loco-foco in Washington to his political friend.

"Not a drum was heard, nor a funeral note,
As over the ramparts we hurried."

Not a word was said, not a speech was made,
As the Bill through the House was hurried,
No kindly Conservative came to our aid,
As our favorite measure was buried.

The question was taken in silence and tears
Or only disturb'd by our sobbing,
While terrible doubts and awful fears
In the hearts of the faithful were throbbing.

No useless amendment encumber'd the Bill,
No previous question upon it,
'Twas laid on the table deserted and still
Precisely as't came from the Senate.

Sadly we counted the "nays" to the last,
And the absent ones strove to remember;
We said not a word of elections just past,
But we bitterly thought of *November*.*

We said not a word in defence of it there,
We were not (to tell the truth) able;
But we rose from our seats in silent despair,
And left it alone on the table.

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* The month in which the Congressional elections take place.—*Providence Journal.*

Coquetry.—There is a cruelty in feminine coquetry, which is one of nature's contradictions. Formed of the softest materials—of the gentle smile and the soothing word, yet nothing can exceed its utter hard-heartedness. Its element is vanity, of the coldest, harshest, and most selfish order: it sacrifices all sense of right, all kindly feelings, all pity, for the sake of a transient triumph.

Truth.—I have heard much of the beauty of truth; but it is a beauty no one likes to look upon. To find it out, is only to find that you have been duped in every possible manner; and to hear it, is only to have a friend give way to his temper, and say something disagreeable to you.

Mr. Patton's Address.

Extract from Hon. J. M. Patton's Address to his Constituents of the Fredericksburg Congressional District in Virginia.

The will of the people having been clearly indicated that the Bank of the United States should not be chartered by Congress, it became necessary to provide depositories of the public money—and the Treasury Department, according to the practice of the Government from 1789 down, employed the State Banks for that purpose. In conformity with the recommendations of the President, Congress set about regulating the terms, mode and conditions of their employment, with a view of limiting and restraining Executive discretion. The suggestion of President Jackson, that a National Bank, founded upon the national resources, might be established, which would not be obnoxious to constitutional objection, was generally repudiated under the odious appellation of an Exchequer or Treasury Bank—received no countenance even from his own partizans, and *seemed* to be abandoned by himself, and those who were expected to walk in his footsteps. Whether it is not yet cherished and sought to be revived in its most odious and dangerous form, is now well questioned. In 1834, 1835, 1836, the Administration party, with wonderful unanimity, sustained by the earnest recommendations of President Jackson and the Secretaries of the Treasury, (Messrs. Taney and Woodbury,) urged the employment of the State Banks as the safest, most convenient, and best depositories of the public money. The constant practice of the Government from its foundation, the universal opinion of all the distinguished statesmen and financiers, whether friends or opponents of the Bank of the United States, and the experience of the Government after '33, were appealed to as proving that they furnished not only the best, but the only alternative. A proposition made in 1835, to separate the Government from the Banks, and employ individual Agents and Sub-Treasurers, was promptly rejected with almost entire unanimity, by the Administration party, while it received equivocal support from only about thirty-three members of the House of Representatives. From authorized official sources, it was condemned, as a scheme giving vast addition to the power and influence of the Executive—as dangerously increasing the Executive patronage, and "exposing the public money to be plundered by a hundred hands, where one could not reach it," under the State Bank system. It and its supporters were decried and denounced with a zeal and intemperance, only surpassed by what has been heaped, by the same official authority, upon those unchanged Republicans who still entertain the same opinion they did in 1835, of this revolutionary, disorganizing and alarming project. Fellow citizens, I took an humble and zealous part in sustaining the State Bank system, and in co-operating with the late Administration, for the purpose. I have not changed my position. I am now where I was then.

The overwhelming calamity which has befallen the country, in the universal suspension of specie payments, is one under which the Government, the banks and the people, are alike suffering. The causes which produced it, are such as all must bear their share of blame for having contributed to. I think it equally unjust to impute it exclusively to errors of the Government, or of the banks, or of the community at large. They acted and re-acted upon each other. The accumulation of a vast surplus in the Treasury, attributable exclusively to the fault neither of the past Administration, nor of any particular party in the Government—the stimulus to bank accommodation, and individual speculation, occasioned by that surplus—the eager appetite for creating new bank capital, and engaging in wild and extravagant adventures in trade and business of all kinds, resulting from a series of years of peace all over the world—of abundant crops and high prices in our own country, occasioned an artificial state of things, which has resulted in the commercial revulsion under which the country is now suffering. It justifies no change in the fundamental policy of the Government. It presents the most inauspicious and unfortunate of all periods, for making a war upon the actual currency and existing credit system of the country. Never was there grosser injustice perpetrated, or less wisdom displayed, than in seizing hold of the present calamitous condition of things, to introduce an entire revolution in our financial system, and to denounce the banks as perfidious and treacherous, to say nothing of the other grosser calumnies which have been uttered against them. The banks guilty of perfidy and treachery! In what? In not redeeming their obligations in specie?—Why, who can redeem their obligations in specie? Can the Government? No! With 30 millions of dollars in the Treasury, it cannot pay a million of dollars, otherwise than in promises to pay, on Treasury notes. There is scarcely an individual from Maine to Georgia, who can pay $100 in constitutional currency. The States, who have received on deposite, and are indebted to the Treasury, about 28 millions, are and have been so notoriously unable to pay in specie, that the Secretary of the Treasury did not even call on them to do so. And yet nobody is "perfidious and treacherous," but the Banks. If the Banks would pay specie, it is said, the Government, the States, and the People, would all be able to pay specie. But look at it a moment. Mr. Van Buren says in his Message to the called session of Congress, that the people are indebted to the Banks about $450,000,000 It is estimated, that there is or was about eighty millions of specie in the country, and about one hundred and twenty millions of Bank notes in circulation. If the Banks are required to pay specie, surely nobody will complain, if they require others to pay specie to them. And after all the specie and all the Bank notes are paid up to the Banks, there still remains a balance of two hundred and fifty millions of debt to be paid to the Banks. How? By the sacrifice of millions of property for a song—by enriching the capitalist and the usurer upon the spoils of the industrious, enterprising, honest farmers, mechanics and merchants, who are trading upon borrowed capital, and have been thriving by judiciously availing themselves of a system of credit, which has built up our cities—stimulated labour to every kind of successful exertion—filled our Western wild with a hardy, industrious, and enlightened population, and made the desert "blossom like the rose." And all for what? Why, that the Government may be made secure against the disorders of the currency which afflict the States and the people, and that office-holders and contractors of the Government may get paid in gold and silver, although every body else must be content with depreciated paper. It was the duty of the banks to suspend specie payments, because they could not have attempted to persevere in them without ruining the people—covering the land with universal bankruptcy—destroying the value of property, and taking the bread from the mouth of labor. It is especially the interest as well as duty of the banks to resume specie payments, as soon as they can do it with safety to themselves, and without entailing greater mischief than suspension upon the community. Every State in the Union whose Legislature has assembled since the suspension, has excused and justified the banks—exonerating them from the harsh penalties and forfeitures they had incurred: in some cases have passed stay laws to prevent individual creditors from demanding specie, and have authorized the collection of their revenues in the notes of even non-specie-paying banks. Most of them still employ them as depositories of the public money. All these manifestations of confidence in the banks have been exhibited in Virginia especially—and yet there are still men found in Virginia, who vote for and justify all these measures of indulgence, and yet clamor for divorce of the Government and the Banks; pass judgment upon the Republicanism of those who wish the General Government to submit to the same inconveniences with the States and the people, and even have the assurance to question the motives and sincerity of those who will not go with them in their crusade against the existing institutions of the country, against the practice and principles of the Government from 1789 to the 4th March, 1837, and who will not unite with them in the senseless clamor about monopolies, odious corporations, metallic currency and "rag barons," more worthy of the age of Jack Cade and the region of Turkey or Algiers, than a free and commercial country in the 19th century. And what is very worthy of remark, this illiberal and bigoted adhesion to the Sub-Treasury system comes from those who, less than three years ago, pronounced that project calculated to put into the hands of the President the means of corruption, and so enlarge Executive patronage as to give just cause of alarm to the Republicans of Virginia and the friends of State rights every where.

I have overlooked, in its proper place, the course which was taken in 1836 for the disposition of the surplus revenue which had accumulated to a frightful amount. It was anticipated, that there would be on the 1st January, 1837, upwards of forty millions of public money in the Treasury. The mischief and danger of such a condition of the Treasury was apparent to all. After much anxious deliberation, a bill passed the Senate directing all the surplus which might be in the Treasury on the 1st January, 1837, to be distributed among the States on deposite, for which they were to give certificates of deposite, and authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to use those certificates in raising money whenever the necessities of the Treasury required. This measure, although not unexceptionable in some respects, was deemed by a very large majority of both Houses of Congress the very best for arresting the evils arising from the accumulation of so enormous a surplus. It encountered even after its passage through the Senate by more than three-fourths of the members present, the most open, vehement and undisguised hostility of the President, who, without the least reserve, declared he would veto it. A motion made by myself to suspend the rules in order to take up this bill out of its turn in the House, demonstrated that it would receive the sanction of that body also, by a vote of more than two thirds. It was necessary, therefore, either to alter the bill, so as to give the President an opportunity or a pretext for backing out from his threatened veto, or expose him to the mortification of having the bill enacted in spite of his veto. An amendment was therefore concocted, which, while it manifestly made the bill much more obnoxious to the principle on which the President opposed it, to-wit: that it was a distribution in effect, though a deposite in form—was yet urged upon the House, on the ground, that it would avoid the President's veto. I steadily opposed this amendment. It, however, prevailed. And it is owing to that feature in the bill, that the public money deposited with the States has been unavailable to the Treasury, and will now, probably, never be restored to the Federal Government. It was a concession to the opinions of the Executive, wholly unnecessary to the success of the measure, for it would have passed in spite of the veto; and it was a concession, in my opinion, humiliating to the Legislature, and pernicious in its practical effects. It has already driven us to the issuing of Treasury notes—Government paper money—to the amount of millions; an issue, extremely doubtful in point of constitutional power, and always to be avoided, in point of policy, when practicable.

A very short time after the passage of the distribution or deposite act, the President directed the Secretary of the Treasury to issue his famous Circular, directing that payments for the purchase of public lands should be made in gold and silver only, except by settlers and residents of the States where the lands lay, who were to be permitted to pay in "Land Office money," or notes of certain State Banks, until some time in December ensuing the date of the Circular, which I think was the 11th of July, 1836 A more extraordinary and indefensible act of Executive power has rarely been perpetrated. A proposition had been made in the Senate to authorise the Executive to require gold and silver in payment of the public lands. It received no support, except from the mover of the proposition, who was on that occasion "solitary and alone." A pre-emption law, giving preference to settlers on the public lands over others, had also been before Congress, and after deliberate discussion was voted down—and yet, within less than a fortnight after Congress adjourned, the President, by an act of pure Executive legislation, made the law which Congress refused to make, and enacted a more extensive and important discrimination between those who contributed to the public revenue, than Congress ever did authorise or ever would have authorised. It was an act, in my opinion—and I so pronounced it during the last Congress—illegal in its origin and mischievous in its effects. It was condemned by more than two-thirds of both branches of Congress in a bill passed for the purpose of repealing it. The public voice, with unexampled unanimity, demanded its repeal; yet all these things were disregarded. The late President went out of office with the bill in his pocket, thus converting his qualified veto into an absolute negative upon the law of Congress, and this upon the ground sustained by a curious opinion of the Attorney General, that the bill might be susceptible of different constructions, and that the President had not had full time to make up his opinion what would be the true construction. This might be a good reason for putting his veto on the bill, but none whatever for preventing Congress, if they had not the same difficulty of comprehending it, from exercising their constitutional prerogative of passing the law, his doubts and scruples to the contrary notwithstanding. Still less did this apology serve the present executive, who had ample time to consider the bill, and whose first impulse and design, it is believed, was to yield to the remonstrances and entreaties of his friends. He at length did yield to, I know not what "malign influence." He persevered in disregarding the legislative will, and turned a deaf ear to the voice of the people. He persisted in enforcing the odious decree when the anticipated and predicted disaster occurred, which this Treasury order contributed beyond all question in a greater or less degree to produce. As if to mock at the calamity of the country when fear and woe came upon it, he brought forward, and is still urging the adoption of his ill starred and portentous Sub Treasury expedient, making the Treasury Circular a permanent and universal feature in our financial system—with no hope or probability of passing it, but by a bare majority, and that, too, by the votes of members acting in opposition to the known and expressed will of their constituents. It was this measure, somewhat mitigated from its original deformity, which was, on my motion, laid on the table of the House of Representatives, a short time since, immediately upon its appearance in the House. And I rejoice in the belief, that this disposition of it is but the prelude to the still more decisive and final rejection of the whole scheme with all its enormities.

There is one other subject, to which I think it proper to advert. I mean the President's power of removal and the principles on which it ought to be exercised and restricted. In 1834, I maintained this power of removal as constitutional, as vested in the Executive, and however liable to abuse, as being more safely lodged there than in any other department. I have not changed my opinion in the least on that subject. On that power of removal, however, have been in the last year or two, engrafted doctrines, which, if sanctioned by the country, would stamp upon our Constitution one of the worst features of the most unmitigated despotism. In the report of the minority of the Post Office committee of the House, made in 1835, but which I believe I did not read for 12 or 18 months after, it appears that a Postmaster who had been friendly to the Administration, but was suspected "of not being a real supporter of it," was upon that ground alone removed from office—that no other cause of removal appeared among the papers or was assigned or claimed by the Postmaster General. He, in his letter to the committee, communicating the papers touching the removal, places his compliance with their call for the papers, solely on the ground, that "the House of Representatives constitutes the grand inquest for impeachment; and, when acting with a view to that object, may rightfully examine the inducements which were presented to the Postmaster General for making a removal or appointment, and his motives in performing such act." Evidently implying, that even the House of Representatives have no right to inquire into such matters, except they intend to impeach. He did, however, send the papers. This was in the time of Mr. Barry. The majority of the committee, after examining the letters and petitions for and against the removal, resolved, that there was "nothing in them which in the slightest degree impeaches the motives or criminates the act of the Postmaster General, or is in any respect material to any object of legislation or of public interest or concern." And the letters and papers were returned to the Postmaster General. Taking all this together, we are left to conclude, that it was the opinion of a majority of the committee, that the removal of a "faithful, capable and honest" public officer upon no other ground than his not being a political supporter of the Administration, is no violation of official duty; that the knowledge, that such a right of removal is claimed, is in no "respect material to any object of legislation" nor of any "public interest or concern." And this, too, in a case in which it also appears, that the man put in the place thus vacated, because he was an undoubted partizan of the Administration, after remaining in office some time, absconded in default to the Government, for all the postages received during his continuance in office.

Soon after the re-organization of the Post Office Department, the present incumbent issued a circular to the officers in that department, in which he in substance informed them, that they were to consider themselves as mere hirelings of the Executive—to be put in or put out—to be put up or put down, at the mere will of the Executive who was the appointed agent of the people thus summarily to dispose of them, without any right on the part of the officers to complain.

During the last session of Congress, the House of Representatives, by an almost unanimous vote, raised a committee to "inquire into the condition of the various Executive departments"—"into the manner in which the public business" was discharged in them, and "into all causes of complaint, from any quarter, at the manner in which said departments," "in duties pertaining to the public interest, have fulfilled, or failed to accomplish the objects of their creation, or have violated their duties, or have injured or impaired the public service or interest," &c. The committee adopted sundry resolutions of inquiry, addressed to the President and heads of departments, coming clearly within the scope of the investigation contemplated by the resolution of the House. The letter of the President in answer to the inquiry, objected to the investigation, because the departments were not called on to answer any specific charge—"not to explain any alleged abuse"—"not to give information as to any particular transaction, but assuming that they have been guilty of the charges alleged, calls upon them to furnish evidence against themselves." He characterized the inquiry as "in open violation of the Constitution"—as counteracting the maxim, "that all men are to be presumed innocent until proven guilty"—that he and the departments "were required to become their own accusers, and to furnish the evidence to convict themselves." He said "the departments might answer as they pleased; but for himself, he should repel such attempts as an invasion of the principles of justice, as well as of the Constitution, and he should esteem it his sacred duty to the people of the United States to resist them as he would the establishment of a Spanish Inquisition." And all this rant—as I must call it—was poured forth upon the threshold of an inquiry by the representatives of the people as to the manner in which the Executive departments had discharged their duties. No inquiry and investigation was to be permitted, because there was not an indictment drawn up accusing them of some specific crime or misdemeanor. Accusation must be made of a specific offence in a particular instance, before any information was to be given on the subject. Impeachment must precede inquiry whether there was any ground of complaint—and, as if to make "assurance doubly sure" against any possibility of accusation or impeachment, the Executive was to refuse all answer to any inquiry, because it was "against the principles of justice and a violation of the Constitution to require the heads of departments and the Executive to furnish evidence to convict themselves!" Gracious God! are we living under a Constitutional Government, where public officers are but trustees for the people—where Government is instituted for the benefit of the governed, and not for the governors—where our public men, from the President down to a tide-waiter in one of our sea ports, are but servants of the people, and responsible for their conduct. I confess that when I read that letter of the late President, my blood tingled in my veins with indignation at this "bold invasion" of the authority of the representatives of the people—at so open a defiance of any efforts they could make to ferret out abuses, and expose official delinquency. At the same time, I was overwhelmed with shame and mortification that any President or head of an Executive Department should shield himself from supposed, or alleged, or suspected official misconduct, and refuse to throw open his bureau or department to the most thorough scrutiny, by claiming the benefit of the technical rules of criminal law, intended for the protection of culprits at the bar in cases of arson, burglary or larcery.

The spirit of this letter of the President, pervaded all the subsequent proceedings before the committee.

Mr. Kendall, the Postmaster General, was called on to communicate to the Committee "the papers relative to the removal of the late Postmaster at Stanford, Kentucky"—the papers and letters recommending the appointment of any person other than the person who was appointed," &c.; and "the papers and recommendation in favor of Alfred Hocker," the appointee. He replied, "that the power of making appointments is vested by the Constitution and Laws in the President, heads of department, and courts of law," &c., that "no power whatever in relation to them, except the power to impeach for corrupt and illegal appointments, is vested in the House of Representatives;" that, believing it to be one of the duties of his station, to regard the constitutional limitations of power, and that a compliance with the request of the committee, "would be a precedent tending to subvert them, he declined furnishing the papers." And thus, the House of Representatives, which it was admitted had at least the right to impeach for corrupt or illegal appointments, were refused access to the public official papers, letters and recommendations, as to an officer removed and one appointed, although they furnished the only probable means of ascertaining whether the removal and appointment were or were not "corrupt or illegal."

Mr. Woodbury being under examination before the Committee, was asked to state all he knew in relation to the removal of a certain custom-house officer, and the reasons for such removal. The question was objected to, not by Mr. Woodbury, but by a member of the Committee, and decided that the question should not be propounded. This officer was removed, not by Mr. Woodbury, but by a collector at Newport. Afterwards, Mr. Woodbury having stated that he had already communicated the circumstances attending the removal in a report to the Senate, together with such documents connected with it as were not confidential in their character, he was then asked, if "the papers which he did not communicate to the Senate, because they were confidential, were on the files of the Treasury Department." This question was objected to, and decided by a majority of the Committee, that the question should not be propounded. Now, I understand from all this, that it is the opinion of some high in official authority here, and sanctioned by at least some members of Committees of the House of Representatives, that the President and Heads of Departments may remove all officers, whether "honest, capable and faithful" or not, on the ground of difference of political opinion—that as the Executive and his subordinates are only responsible by impeachment for corrupt and illegal conduct, they are not bound to answer, but that it is their constitutional duty, to resist all enquiries as to the manner in which they have discharged their duties, because they are not bound to criminate themselves—that the letters, papers, evidences and documents on file in the public departments connected with the exercise of the power of removal, may be withheld from the House of Representatives, because they might furnish evidence of corrupt and illegal conduct against the President or heads of departments, and that it is wholly incompetent to Congress or even the House of Representatives, with a view to prevent, by legislation, abuse or corruption in the exercise of the power of removal, to enquire into the nature of the abuses or extent of the corruption or illegality. Against all these doctrines I felt it to be "my sacred duty" solemnly to protest, and to endeavor to procure the judgment of the House of Representatives, in regard to them—For that purpose, I presented to the House a series of resolutions, disaffirming them all—These resolutions are still pending, and I hope will be acted on. I deem their passage by the House of Representatives, demanded for the vindication of the just authority of the House; for the preservation of the purity and integrity of the Executive administration, and for putting the seal of disapprobation, by the grand inquest of the nation, upon principles and practices tyrannical, corrupting and subversive of all salutary restraints upon the Executive department of the Government.—These are not new opinions with me. In 1834, in the speech I made in defence of the power of removal, I said—"No one contends—I surely do not—that his power of eviction from office, may be exercised wantonly and capriciously; but bona fide and honestly, for promoting the prompt and correct execution of the law." And again in the same speech: "While I maintain the power and right of removal—that if an officer pertinaciously neglect to execute or misconstrue the law, so as, in the judgment of the President, to disappoint the intention of the law—it is his constitutional right and official duty to displace him. I deny that he has a right to do so without cause. I am utterly opposed to what has been called the proscriptive system—the removal of officers for opinion's sake. The principle of punishing enemies and rewarding friends, through the instrumentality of the removing power, I regard as a gross and flagrant abuse. And whenever I am called on to act in any case of the sort, no one will go further than I will in condemning it. I hate and detest the principle, and will justify no man who avows and practices it. It poisons the fountains of public purity, and degrades our political contests into a miserable scramble for power and plunder, in which the honors and offices of the country are converted into mere spoils of the vanquished, to be divided among the victors."

I was simple enough to suppose, that no one did seriously contend for such detestable principles. I had every right to suppose that Gen. Jackson and his party did not, for they are most ably and eloquently denounced in the celebrated report on Executive patronage of the committee of the Senate in 1826, of which Mr. Benton was Chairman—and Mr. Van Buren, Richard M. Johnson and Judge White were members. They are directly in conflict with the pledge of General Jackson, in his Inaugural Address, to reform "those abuses which had brought the patronage of the Executive in conflict with the freedom of elections," and they are expressly repudiated by Mr. Madison, the great champion of the power of Executive removal from office, as he was the great example of all that was pure and patriotic, and virtuous as a statesman. In his speech in 1789, Mr. Madison said, that the great argument against conceding the power of removal, was the danger and mischief of an abuse of the power—but he replied to this, that if the President removed a faithful and meritorious officer, he would be liable to impeachment and removal himself; and moreover, he could not conceive it possible that so enormous an abuse of power would be perpetrated by any President.

Fellow-Citizens, I fear this enormous abuse of power has been practised, and to a greater extent than I had any suspicion of, until very recently. Certain it is, that every attempt to investigate alleged or suspected abuses of this kind, has been obstructed, evaded and foiled, with an obstinacy and upon pretexts which are wholly unjustifiable, and the resort to which is well calculated to engender the suspicion, that the investigation would expose cases so numerous and so flagrant, as to arouse public indignation and demand signal punishment. But however this may be, public purity, the principles of the Constitution, a just jealousy of the danger of Executive power and patronage, all require that the country should know what are the principles of all parties on this subject, and if those principles are in conflict with the genius of our institutions, whether they can be restrained by legislation or punishment. The resolutions offered by myself, and now pending, present these questions for the judgment of the House of Representatives and of the country.

In the conflicts of opinion and struggles of party which have grown out of and been connected with the Currency question, a small division of the Administration party have been placed in opposition to the great body of that party, at least among the politicians. They have thrown off the shackles of party, in those conflicts and struggles, in despite of the terrors of denunciation. Although diminutive in point of numbers, they have proved themselves gallant in spirit and efficient in action. Ridiculed as a mere "corporal's guard," they have had strength to turn the tide of battle—and having, as I believe, saved the country from ruin in the present crisis, they well merit as a compliment the cognomen of "Conservatives," cast on them originally by way of reproach. Agreeing with them in their general course and opinions, and sympathising with them most cordially in the noble and heroic stand they have taken, it is my pride to avow, that, so far as I have any party associations and affinities, I am with them. They are indeed a Spartan band, of whom it may be said in the language of Henry the Fifth, on the eve of the battle of Agincourt:

"If they are marked to die, they are enough
To do our country loss; and if to live,
The fewer men, the greater share of honor."

I regret fellow-citizens, that I have not had time to condense this address into a smaller compass. I wished to exhibit in one view, my whole course of action and opinion upon all the great subjects of political excitement and importance which have arisen while I was your Representative. I may possibly have omitted to notice some which may be thought worthy of notice by some of you. I have been more anxious to demonstrate the integrity and fidelity of my action, than to establish its wisdom. My leading principle as a politician has been to avoid yielding to the seductions and contaminations of party spirit, which in the language of a philosophical statesman, I regard "as the madness of the many, for the benefit of the few." And if I may assume the privilege of admonition—which I hope you will excuse, in consideration of my sincere and zealous anxiety for the welfare of those who have so long and so generously confided in me—let me beg of you, never to put your trust in the fidelity or virtue of any politician, whose chief claim to your support is placed, not on the soundness of his principles, but on his professions of devotion to a party.

I bid you, fellow citizens, most gratefully and affectionately, farewell.

JNO. M. PATTON.

Loco Foco Memory.—At one of the wards a Loco Foco offered his vote. "Where do you live," said the Inspector. "At No. —, Hudson st." "No you don't," said the Inspector, "I live there myself." The Loco Foco backed out.—*New York Star.*

☞ The editor of the Globe states, in reference to a debt due the government by a Kentucky postmaster, for whom he was security, that "the Postmaster General some time since retained a sufficient amount due from the Department to the Globe office, to cover the whole judgment, principal, interest, and costs." The sum was $2,800.

FROM THE COLUMBIA TELESCOPE.

THE SKIN CURRENCY.

Our readers no doubt recollect the old law of the "State of Franklin," lately cited by Mr. Webster, in his speech on the currency. That law (made before the country was afflicted with bank notes) was as follows:

"*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Franklin, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That, from the first day of January, A. D. 1789, the salaries of the civil officers of this commonwealth be as follow, to wit:

"His excellency the governor, *per annum*, one thousand deer skins; his honor, the chief justice, five hundred do do.; the attorney general, five hundred do do; secretary to his excellency the governor, five hundred raccoon do; the treasurer of the State, four hundred and fifty otter do; each county clerk, three hundred beaver do.; clerk of the house of commons, two hundred raccoon do.; members of assembly, *per diem*, three do. do; justice's fee for signing a warrant, one muskrat do., to the constable, for serving a warrant, one *mink* do."

Mr. Webster, we are told, commented with much humour on the appropriateness of paying the constables in *Mink* skins, by reason of the resemblance between them in character and pursuits. Upon this principle, should the skin currency come again into fashion, we suppose it would be distributed among the present officers of our government somewhat thus:

To His Excellency Martin Van Buren, President of the United States, per annum, twenty-five thousand *fox* skins.

To Amos Kendall, Postmaster General, six thousand *hyena* skins.

To the Secretary of State, six thousand *goat* skins.

To Levi Woodbury, Secretary of the Treasury, six thousand *ass* skins, of the largest size.

To Thomas H. Benton, Senator, one *bear* skin.

To Gen. Jesup, Commander against the Indians, one *squaw* skin.

To R. M. Johnson, Vice President, one *black sheep* skin, with the wool and horns.

To Blair, administration editor, one *snake* skin.

To Cralle, second administration editor, for his services for and against "the hard money humbug," one *chameleon* skin, &c.

Death of Jumper.—The New Orleans True American of the 19th instant, announces the death of Jumper, another of the captive Seminole Chiefs. He was one of the most distinguished of them. The American says, "he died at his barracks yesterday morning, and was buried in the afternoon. In his coffin were placed his tobacco, his pipe, his rifle, and other equipments, according to his people's custom. The military and a number of citizens attended his funeral, which was conducted with all the honors of war. He had been sick for nearly two months past."

☞ A correspondent of the New York Courier, speaking of the bill now before the Senate, inflicting pains and penalties upon all persons who may pass the $5 notes of the Old U. S. Bank, says:—

"While the bill is thus pending, the Government borrows U. S. bank notes, and pays members of Congress with them. What a commentary upon the proposed law?—Would it not be a good joke, to send the Government to the penitentiary for a violation of this law?"

The Whig Victories.—There has been no election held, in any State, since the adoption of the Loco Foco doctrines by the President in his message, at the extra session last September, in which the Whigs have not gained very largely. The following list is imperfect in its extent, but is correct in its details:—

The Whig gain in	
Maine is	4,203
Massachusetts,	9,926
Rhode Island,	920
New Jersey,	1,979
New York,	48,000
Connecticut,	6,806
New Hampshire,	9,984
Tennessee,	10,031
Indiana,	8,601
Kentucky,	12,071
Whig gain in 6 States,	110,521

The Legislature of Massachusetts have passed a law, which has received the approval of the Governor, enacting that no spirituous liquors shall be sold in that State in less quantities than fifteen gallons except by apothecaries and physicians specially licensed for that purpose.

The military force of seven thousand men which is to be placed at the command of Gen. Scott, to effect the removal of the Cherokee Indians during the ensuing month, will be composed of the following portions of the militia and regular army:

Tennessee,	1,480—2	Regiments.
Georgia,	1,480—"	do.
Alabama,	1,480—"	do.
North Carolina,	740—1	do.
	5,180	
Regulars,	2,200	
	7,380	

On looking over our files of commercial intelligence from England, we find that there had been a decided and sudden improvement in some of the manufacturing districts. The Silk trade has become remarkably brisk,—Cotton manufactures were much better, and other descriptions of business were improving. If the manufactures are so well engaged when the American orders are suspended, it may be reasonably supposed, that, in the Autumn, when the demand for the United States shall reach England, there will be unusual activity among the spinners.

New York Express.

A generous individual in Massachusetts, with an enlightened liberality, not unfrequent in that Commonwealth from the remotest times, contributed lately $10,000 to the purposes of education, provided the Legislature would do the like. The Legislature have responded, and advanced the sum. So, in addition to all the other ample provisions long since made, and constantly making, there is now the comfortable round sum of $20,000 more.—*Evening Star.*

In time of Peace prepare for War.—On Cape Cod, when a lady is engaged to be married, she suffers her finger nails to grow long, so that in case she should be obliged to throw herself on her reserved rights, she may come to the scratch with some prospect of success.

Office of the Chronicle and Sen
Augusta, Ga., Saturday
6 o'clock, P. M., Apri

Awful Fire in Charles

We learn with the deepest
passengers from Charleston, who
here this evening by the Carolina Ra
that the city of Charleston has bee
by one of the most awful and de
fires that has ever visited any city
United States. ONE THIRD O
CITY WAS LAID IN ASHES at
parture of the cars this morning at
clock, and the *fire was raging as if*
consume at least one third more.

The fire broke out last night at a
past 8 o'clock, in a Paint store
western side of King st. corner of B
st. The wind blowing strongly
South West, blew the flames d
across King st., and at the time of
parture of the cars the whole sectio
city above Beresford street, up to
street and East of King street to the
was burnt down or burning. From
ford to Society, are four streets—fr
street to the Bay about as many or
more. The fire had also extended
five blocks West of King street,
still progressing with terrific rapidity
street in the direction of Boundary
when the Cars left. Our inform
lieves it impossible to calculate wh
the ultimate extent of the fire, as it
in no way checked at 6 o'clock this

Among the buildings consum
number of Churches—the New
the splendid new Hotel recently
and the whole market except the fish
Nearly all the large merchants in th
of business on King street were bu
among them Parish, Wiley & Co., C
H. Kelsey & Co., Boraem & Co.
in that neighborhood, and the larg
house of Miller, Ripley & Co. on th
of King and Society streets, was
the flames when our informant left
Merchants' Hotel, formerly Mil
caught, but it was believed to be
to save it. At Norris's Hotel, sit
up King street and on the West sid
had removed all the furniture and
in almost certain anticipation of its
out.

A large number of houses had
up, to no purpose. All the powd
city was exhausted, and all the e
pumps, and the people wearied w
night's incessant and unavailing
themselves, this morning, able
a feeble resistance to the still ra
vouring flames. A number of
been killed by the blowing up of
throwing furniture into the stre
Steam Boat Neptune, lying in
caught on fire, but it was fortu
tinguished.

This is indeed a mournful ca
A flourishing city laid in ashes—
burnt out of home and substance
lions of property destroyed in a si
The Insurance Companies of Cha
learn are of small capitals, and m
one no doubt be ruined, and still
to make good but a small port
losses. Hundreds of families mus
ruined by this general calamity—
not make Charleston what she wa

Charleston, Saturday Afternoon,

DESTRUCTIVE AND AWFUL C
GRATION.

It is with feelings so harrowed that
most drops from our hand in making
that we have to inscribe on our page
a conflagration that for its extent, its
terable horrors and the accumulation of
it has heaped on our citizens, has ha
in the history of similar afflictions to
fated city has at various periods, be
Unfortunately a long period of drought
a scarcity of water and a more than
of combustible material for the devour
gave it an intensity, that it spread
one fourth of our city with electri
House after House, Square after Squa
molished, with a speed that seemed to
all the worst horrors of a conflagration
contrivance and paralyzed energy in th
ment. We have never before witnes
cle so awful, so harrowing, so heart
all its direful accompaniments. The
almost irreparable, and is calculated to
pride of human ambition. It was but
the citizens of Charleston were buoyant
as to the improvement of its commercial
and the increase of its population—it is
by despair—by distress that knows no
by calamity that cannot be described,
imagined. But let us to our melancholy

The alarm of fire was given betwe
o'clock last evening, the wind blowing
the South West. Before the citizens
adequate numbers to work the Engines
paratus was provided for blowing up
ficient time elapsed to envelope in
Wooden two Story House at the North
ner of King and Beresford streets, in
tion of Mrs. Babson, and a small W
ment adjoining, occupied by a Fr
colored woman. It quickly communi
dwelling occupied by Mr. Simmons
Shop, on the opposite corner of Be
King street, but was arrested at the
occupation of Mr. Ladaveze, the third
the S. W. corner of those streets.

Streets running North and South

On King street from the 2d door
ford street, all the houses are burnt
ern side to Society street—on the
from opposite Beresford to Society
Meeting street, Western side from the
atre to the corner of Society street—
ern side from the Ice House to Society
Anson street on the Western side from
Refinery to St. Stephen's Chapel—on
side from opposite the Sugar Refinery
street. On East Bay street, west side,
South corner of Hasell street to the
North of Society street—on the East
opposite Hasell street to Society str
the House on the West side occupied by
cher, at the corner of Cumberland street
ket street—on the East side three Brick
belonging to Wm. Aiken, Esq., extending
ket street.

Streets running East and West.

On Beresford street North and South
thirds. Swinton's Lane, North and S
two thirds. Market street West of K
both sides, all with the exception of t
Market street to the East of King, all the
on both sides, and, also, the market,
New Masonic Hall, fronting Meeting
to Church street. Beaufain street, all
on both sides to St. Philips street.
all the Houses on both sides including
Catholic Chapel and the Hebrew Syna
the Methodist Church called Trinity,
ception of the house on the North in the
of John Stoney, Esq. Wentworth str
side of King, both sides nearly to St. P
the East all the houses on both sides to
including the Methodist Protestant C
ciety street, all the buildings on the
from King street to East Bay—on the
all save one.

In Maiden Lane, two houses were bu
all there was in the Lane.

While the conflagration was raging at

OBSERVER.
FAYETTEVILLE:
WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 2, 1838.

Awful Calamity.—In a preceding column, our readers will find as full an account as we have yet received, of the great Fire at Charleston. It is a calamity calculated to call forth the sympathies of the whole Union; being inferior to only one previous disaster of the kind in this country. On the receipt of the intelligence here on Monday morning, the liveliest feelings of concern were manifested; a meeting of citizens was held in the afternoon, which took measures to raise a subscription towards the relief of the sufferers. The amount which may be procured this day, will be forwarded by to-morrow morning's mail.

We learn, that Wilmington, with its characteristic promptitude and liberality, raised and forwarded $1000 on Monday. They received the intelligence by that morning's boat, and availed themselves of its return in the afternoon to forward the above amount.

A meeting was also held in Columbia, S. C., on Monday, $3000 voted from the town funds, a committee appointed to make collections, and the Governor requested to convene the Legislature.

At a meeting of the citizens of Fayetteville, convened at the Town Hall, pursuant to public notice, on Monday Afternoon at 4 o'clock, for the purpose of making arrangements to alleviate the sufferings by the late disastrous fire at Charleston, S. C.—On motion, Dr. T. N. Cameron, M. P. was called to the Chair, and Thos. Sandford appointed Secretary.

On motion of E. L. Winslow, Esq.,

Resolved, That a Committee of six be appointed to draft resolutions, expressive of the feelings of this community, on the awful event that has been visited upon our fellow citizens of Charleston.

Whereupon the following gentlemen were then appointed:—E. L. Winslow, E. J. Hale, C. T. Haigh, L. D. Henry, John W. Sandford and T. N. Cameron.

After a short interval, the Committee reported the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were unanimously accepted:—

It is with no ordinary feelings of sorrow that the citizens of Fayetteville have heard of the awful calamity which has befallen the inhabitants of Charleston. They view the destruction of so large a portion of that enterprising City as an event calculated to excite the sympathy of all who feel an interest in her prosperity, but especially for those who have been thus suddenly bereft of their homes and their property:

Resolved, therefore, That while we sympathise with our fellow citizens of Charleston in this their day of distress, we will, to the extent of our limited means, contribute to the relief of the necessitous.

Resolved, That a Committee of twenty-one be appointed, to make immediate personal application to the citizens of Fayetteville, for contributions in aid of the sufferers by the late fire in Charleston, and that the sum so raised be forwarded to the City authorities, to be disposed of by them in such way as in their judgment will best answer the intention of the donors.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be transmitted to the Mayor of Charleston.

The following gentlemen were appointed under the 2d resolution:—

Messrs. C. T. Haigh, J. W. Wright, E. L. Winslow, E. J. Hale, D. A. Ray, Wm Nott, Jno. Hoske, James H. Hooper, James G. Cook, S. T. Hawley, E. W. Willkings, J. W. Sandford, Joseph Baker, G. S. Hodges, James Kyle, H. Leete, John McRae, Judge Potter, George McNeill, Tho. C. Blake, Tho. N. Cameron.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned.

T. N. CAMERON, Chm'n.
THOS. SANDFORD, Sec'y.

Considerable anxiety being felt in this place in regard to the losses of the Georgia Insurance and Trust Company, (which has an Agency in this town,) we are enabled to state, that letters to Messrs. Stark & Pearce, both from the Principal Institution at Augusta and the Agency at Charleston, give the gratifying information that its losses do not exceed $30,000, which is not near half its actual surplus.

Awful Steam Boat Accidents.—The attention of our readers will be arrested by the account of the heart-rending accident on the Mississippi, by which from 75 to 100 lives are supposed to be lost. The mail of this morning brings us another even more fatal. The steamer Moselle, with about 200 passengers, was just starting from Cincinnati, when her boilers collapsed, with a tremendous explosion, and about 125 persons were hurried into eternity! Heads, limbs, bodies and blood, were seen flying through the air in all directions. The boat was made a complete wreck, and began to sink, when a number of persons jumped into the river, some of whom were drowned.

The accident occurred through sheer imprudence. For the purpose of overtaking a boat which had just gone ahead, the Engineer held on to all the steam that was generated during the stoppage of the boat, and the consequence was, that as soon as the wheel made its first revolution, the explosion took place.

The Baltimore Election.—Unexpected Victory!—We have the highest satisfaction in recording the election of a Whig member of Congress from this strong hold of Jackson. John P. Kennedy, a staunch Whig, of fine talents, succeeds the late Mr. McKim (Van) by a majority of 862 votes over Gen. Marriott, the strongest man of the party in the district. During Gen. Jackson's reign, the majorities in his favor were generally upwards of 2000. In July, 1837, it was reduced to 251, and now the Whigs have carried it by 862, being a gain in 9 months of 1113 votes.

Virginia—Another Victory!—J. Slaughter, the Whig candidate, is elected to Congress from the Fredericksburg District, in place of Mr. Patton, beating Linn Banks, one of the most popular Administration men in Virginia. This has taken the Whigs by surprize, as it was supposed to be the most decided Administration District in the State.

For the State Legislature, we have heard from only 3 towns and 12 counties, in which the Whigs have elected 17 members, the Administration 4, including 1 Conservative.—The Whig gain is 2 in Albemarle, 1 in Frederick, and 1 in Jefferson. The election in Albemarle is a very important one, as it has become a proverb in Virginia, that "as goes Albemarle, so goes the State."

The Richmond Whig of Saturday says, "The tidings thus far are cheering enough, and we hope, in a few days, to register a general triumph throughout the State."

Cotton Yarns.—The experiment of shipping Cotton Yarns from North Carolina to the North, has resulted so satisfactorily, as to induce a further shipment of 50 bales, which went forward a few days ago. The price obtained is decidedly better than the same numbers of Northern Yarns sell for.

Aurora Borealis.—We had another splendid exhibition of Northern Lights on Sunday evening last, being the third within 8 months.

Mr. Patton's Address.—On our second page will be found an exceedingly interesting extract from a letter of the Hon. John M. Patton, of Virginia, to his constituents of the Fredericksburg Congressional District.

Mr. Patton went into Congress at the commencement of Gen. Jackson's reign, as a friend of his Administration, and continued to represent a District thoroughly Jackson and Van Buren, until elected a Councillor of Virginia, a few weeks ago. His course in Congress was characterized by considerable independence, having led him frequently to oppose the prominent measures of the party; and finally to attach himself to the Conservative branch of it.

In the previous part of the Address, (for which we have not room,) he speaks of his opposition to the "rash, precipitate and unconstitutional proceedings and doctrines of S. Carolina Nullification," though sympathising with her sense of the oppression and injustice of the Tariff;—Of his equally strong opposition to the celebrated Proclamation of President Jackson, as "no less rash, and violent, and unwise, and full of heresies of doctrine;"—Of Mr. Clay's Compromise Act, as saving the country from "a civil war, and its inevitable and deplorable consequence, a dissolution of the Union. It brought healing on its wings, (says he,) afforded South Carolina an honorable excuse for retreating from her dangerous and ill-judged position, and rendered inoperative the potent and unconstitutional energies of the Force bill."

Ater noticing some other matters, he arrives at the subject of the Banks and Currency, and the whole of that and what follows, we have copied, asking our readers to ponder on it themselves, and to take such opportunity as may occur of bringing it to the notice of the honest and intelligent portion of the Administration party, as the testimony of one of themselves. Its exposure of the various asumptions of despotic powers by the Administration; of its humbugs, and of its corruptions, is calculated to startle any lover of his country, of whatever party, and should have its due weight, as coming from a supporter, on the whole, of that Administration, and addressed to a constituency who are its supporters.

Candidates.—We rejoice to find the Hon. Wm. B. Shepard announced as a candidate for the State Senate for the district of Pasquotank and Perquimons. The talents and integrity of Mr. Shepard, combined with his long experience in Congress, will make him an important acquisition to our State Councils, and to the strength of the Whig party.

Carteret, ever prompt and united in any advancement of the general good, has already brought forth two genuine Whig candidates to represent her in our next Legislature,—Enoch Foy, Esq., of Jones, as Senator, and Elijah S. Bell, of Carteret, for the Commons. The election of both is unquestionable, for what Carteret promises to do she *does*.—*Newbern Spectator.*

Specie payments.—The Banks of New York and Boston have fairly resumed Specie payments, the former on deposites as well as notes; and we are happy to state that every thing conspired to render the resumption successful. The millions of specie which have arrived from England; the determination of the government to cease its war upon the Banks, (a determination arising from the joint operation of the Elections and a desire to thwart the U. S. Bank;) and the general restoration of confidence, aided by the passage of the free banking law of New York; have all had their influence in favor of the measure.

We anticipate the speedy resumption of the other Northern and middle States. As for the more Southern and Southwestern Banks, their course is not so plain; but North Carolina stands ready to redeem the moment her northern neighbors set her the example.

The United States and Mexico.—The President has communicated to Congress the important fact, that Mexico has formally offered, and the President has formally agreed, to refer the matters in dispute between the two nations to a friendly power. The arbitrator is not yet named. It is hoped that all differences will thus be amicably adjusted.

Meanness.—Mr. Woodbury.—In a late debate in the House of Representatives, the fact was stated, that Mr. Woodbury, who is in receipt of $6,000 a year, or about $20 a day, for his services as Secretary of the Treasury, actually made out an account against the United States for *daily pay* as a witness before a Committee of Congress, *and 15 cents per mile for walking to and from the Capitol to the Department*, about *two* miles! This is the perfection of littleness.

Perjury of the Editors of the Globe.—The debate on the duel report has disclosed some facts worthy of attention. The committee, without any authority from the House, engaged Blair & Rives, under the solemnity of an oath of secrecy, to print the evidence taken by them, together with the reports. It appears that instead of keeping the secret, as they were sworn to do, they published the resolutions with which one of the reports concludes, in the Globe, and struck off a large edition for sale or for distribution. Mr. Allen, the Editor of the Madisonian, is the regularly elected Printer to the House, but instead of employing him to do the work, if done at all, the committee gave it to Blair & Rives, for the purpose of giving them a job, and taking it from Allen. This contemptible trick will be properly punished if the House should refuse to print the report, and of course refuse to pay Blair & Rives, as there is some probability of their doing.

CONGRESS.—The only questions of public interest which have engaged the attention of the Senate, have been, the bill to establish a Board of Claims, to examine and decide upon all private claims against the U. States; and a speech from Mr. Preston in favor of annexing Texas to the U. States.

The House has been almost constantly engaged, during the past week, on the reports from the Duel committee. These reports were made, one from the four Van Buren members, recommending the *expulsion* of Mr. Graves, and the *censuring* of Messrs. Wise and Jones, the seconds; another from two of the minority, and a third from Mr. Elmore, both differing from the majority. The printing of these reports was resisted, on the ground that the committee had transcended its power in making such a recommendation, and a motion was made to recommit the report, which was debated the whole week. The whole matter has thus taken a decided party turn.

Virginia Commercial Convention.—As we stated in our last, the citizens of Norfolk have recommended a Convention of Delegates from the towns and counties of Virginia and North Carolina, to assemble at Richmond on the 2d Wednesday in June next. The following Delegates were appointed by Norfolk:—

Miles King, Mayor, John Tabb, Wright Southgate, Robert Soutter, Sen., N. C. Whitehead, Giles B. Cooke, John Allmand, John Capron, Thomas Reilly, Henry B. Reardon, James H. Johnston, W. Tucker, John H. Butler, S. W. Paul, George C. Gary, Charles Reid, John G. Colley, J. R. Hubard, James T. Soutter, Joseph T. Allyn, John N. Tazewell, John S. Millson, Myer Myers, John Tunis, and James F. Hunter.

And the following were appointed a Committee to correspond with the counties and towns of Virginia and North Carolina on the subject, and to prepare an Address:

John S. Millson, John N. Tazewell, Hugh B. Grigsby, Myer Myers, James T. Soutter, Joseph T. Allyn, and John H. Butler.

The Direct Trade.—Those who may read the sketch (faithful as far it goes) of the speech of Col. Memminger at the Augusta Convention, which we insert in this paper, may have remarked his pledge to embark his own means in a limited partnership, for the purpose of promoting the great object of Southern Commercial independence. The notice below, which appears in the late Charleston papers, shows, that in this as in all other matters, he is a man who acts up to his professions and principles. South Carolina may well be proud of him.

NOTICE.—The subscribers residing in Charleston, have this day formed a Copartnership for a term of three years, under the firm of Banister & Lanneau, for the purpose of making direct importations and carrying on the Wholesale Dry Goods Business. C. G. Memminger and W. J. Bennett, are special partners in the said concern, and have each contributed the sum of Twenty Five Thousand Dollars; the other subscribers are general Partners.

Wm. A. Banister.
Peter Lanneau.
C. G. Memminger.
W. J. Bennett.

April 26.

The Legislature of N. York appropriated, at its late Session, the enormous sum of $7,750,000 for Internal Improvements.

We noticed, in a late prices current of Stocks in England, that about half the States of this Union have created debts in that country. We wish our own State had long ago done the same. She might now have been on the high road to prosperity, by means of the Internal Improvements it would have enabled her to undertake. Nothing is easier than for a State to procure any amount of money by the issue of her scrip and the pledge of her faith.

The General Banking Law, passed by the late Legislature of New York, is expected to work wonders for that city. Already are numerous schemes for private Banks in agitation, with capitals from thirty millions down. Mr. Biddle will have one in operation in the course of a week or two. It will certainly concentrate a vast deal of capital there, and probably some even from the Southern States, which have already been greatly injured by investments in Northern Banks, Northern Rail Roads, &c. The facilities for making money are said to be greater under this law than even with a common Bank charter, and it is matter of astonishment, therefore, that New York should, under present professions of hostility to Banks, throw open the whole field to every one, not only citizens of their own State or Union, but of any country under the sun. It is another evidence that *profession* is one thing, and *practice* another.

We have not seen the law, but learn that its provisions, at the same time that they are highly favorable to the banker, insure safety to the public. The deposite of a million of State Stocks, or two millions of real estate, (exclusive of improvements,) with the State Comptroller, entitles the banker to issue a million of notes, and he is prevented from issuing more than the proper sum, by requiring every note to be countersigned by the Comptroller. The banker is obliged, also, to keep 12½ per cent. of all his issues in specie.

Steam Navigation across the Atlantic.—On Sunday night the 22d ult. the steam packet Sirius arrived at New York after a passage of 18 days from Cork. And on the next day the Great Western, a steam ship built expressly for the purpose, also arrived at New York, having made the run in *sixteen* days. These arrivals created the greatest possible excitement in the city, tens of thousands of persons crowding the Battery to look at the strangers. Every possible demonstration of respect was paid by the City Councils, and the people.

The Great Western brought London papers of the 7th, which were received at Washington City on the 24th, thus bringing the Capitals of Great Britain and the United States within seventeen days of each other. It is expected that the run will be soon made from New York to Liverpool in 12 or 13 days.

The Sirius is 720 tons burthen, the Great Western 1320 tons, or nearly twice as large, with engines of 400 horse power; berths for 150 passengers; carries 600 tons of coal, which will serve for 20 days' consumption, at 30 tons per diem. She cost, completely fitted up, £50,000, or $250,000.

The Sirius was to leave New York yesterday, on her return, and the Great Western is advertised to sail on the 7th inst.

These are not the first steam ships which have crossed the Atlantic. The Savannah and the Fulton, both, we believe, owned at New York, performed the voyage to England and back several years ago.

Foreign.—The Steam Ships brought London dates to the 7th ult. The cotton market was active, but the sales of inferior qualities was made at a decline, the lowest quotations being 5⅜d. The prime qualities were firm. The imports at Liverpool from Jan. 1, had been 400,000 bales against 301,000 last year to same period. The stock is 290,000 bales against 265,000 last year.

The English money market continued to be abundant. The revenue had fallen off last year more than 10,000,000 of dollars, chiefly in the Customs and Excise.

Two new Steam ships are about to come out, of still larger size than the great Western.

The Coronation of Queen Victoria is to take place on the 26th June.

The Russian ambassador to the U. States has arrived at New York.

The Post Office and Custom House, at New York, are now permitted by the authorities at Washington to receive bank notes in payment of dues. This is a good sign.

Mississippi.—A private letter from a friend at Columbus, Miss. dated April 11th, informs us that it was the prevailing opinion that Prentiss, (Whig,) and Claiborne, (Van,) would be elected to Congress at the special election which took place on the 23d and 24th ult.

The Red River Raft.—This great obstacle to the navigation of the Red River, has been removed by Capt. Shreve. Steam boats have passed through its whole extent of 52 miles. An immensely rich new country is thus opened.

Fire.—The spacious summer house of Col. John D. Jones, situated on Wrightsville Sound, was destroyed by fire on Saturday the 21st inst.—*Wilmington Advertiser.*

A letter received from the Quarter Master at Fort Pierce, states that Alligator with 100 warriors had come in and given up to Gen. Smith.

At a meeting of the Directors, held on Monday last, Samuel Simpson, Esq. was elected President of the Merchants' Bank, in this place.—*Newbern Spectator.*

All the Union members of Congress, from the State of Georgia, have declined a re-election except Col. Towns.

MARRIED,

In this town, on Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Buxton, Mr. AUGUSTUS W. STEELE, Merchant, to Miss JANE HALL, of Brunswick County.

DIED,

In Bertie county, lately, Dr. JOHN HAYWOOD.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, April 27, Steamer Henrietta, Rush, Nelson in tow, with Salt, Sugar and Coffee, to Willkings & Belden, B. Rose, G. B. Atkins, C. T. Haigh, J. Huske & Son, Johnson & Martin, H. L. Myrover, T. S. Lutterloh, Taylor & Jessup, Hooper & McLaurin, Joseph Baker, Hall & Johnson, David Shaw and Curtis & Myrover, of this place; and for John McLean, H. A. London, A. J. Hill, J. Copren and M. Spitznegger, of the interior.

DEPARTED, April 27, Steamer Henrietta, Rush, with Bacon, Lard and Copper Ore, for C. T Haigh, A. W. Steel and B. Rose.

Also, April 24, boat Post Boy, with Cotton, Rags, Flour and Copper Ore, for C. T. Haigh, Hall & Johnson, H. L. Myrover, T. S. Lutterloh and Johnson & Martin.

Also, April 30, boat Nelson, with Tobacco, Cotton, Copper Ore, Cotton Yarn, and Gold Dust, for C. T. Haigh, C. P. Mallett, Hall & Johnson, H. L. Myrover and T. S. Lutterloh.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—May 2.

Brandy, peach,	85 a 90	Molasses,	35 a 40
Ditto, apple,	65 a 70	Nails, cut,	7½
Bacon,	19	Sugar, brown,	7 a 11
Beeswax,	23	Lump,	16
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton,	6 a 8	Salt,	70 a 75
Cotton Yarn,	20 a 30	Sack,	$3
Corn,	80 a 85	Tobacco, leaf,	3 a 4½
Candles, F. F.	18	Cotton Bagging,	16 a 25
Flaxseed,	90 a $1	Bale Rope,	8 a 12½
Flour,	$5½ a 7½	Wheat, new $1 a	$1 10
Feathers,	40	Whiskey,	45
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool,	20 a 25

Upland Cotton is quoted in New York at 7½ to 10 cents.

20 HHDS. prime New Orleans MOLASSES,
10 do New Orleans SUGAR,
6 do Porto Rico and St. Croix do,
100 bags Rio COFFEE,
50 do Laguira do,
500 sacks Liverpool SALT,
3 casks London PORTER.
For sale by
CHARLES T. HAIGH.
May 2. 1838. 91 4w

FRESH
IMPORTED GOODS,
AT AUCTION.

THE Subscribers will sell at the Store next to Hart & Fuller's, on Tuesday Afternoon next, at half past 3 o'clock, a large and general assortment of

Fresh Imported Dry Goods,

Just received. Among the articles are—Calicoes, Ginghams, Drillings, Vestings, Stockings, Domestics, &c., suitable for the approaching Season.

Terms at Sale.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO., Auct'rs.
May 2, 1838. 91-1w

Notice.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Executor to the last Will and Testament of Jeremiah Benton, dec'd, at the last Term of Anson County Court, in April last, hereby notifies all persons having claims against said Estate to present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

W. B. McCORKLE, *Executor.*
Wadesborough, May 1, 1838. 91-4w.

RANAWAY,

ON the 22d of March last, a negro man named DICK; aged about 28, about 5 feet 8 inches high, very black, down look, has had one of his legs and one of his arms broken, and limps. There is no doubt that he is lurking about Fayetteville, where he has worked for four or five years, having hired his own time. He belongs to the estate of —— Smith, of Robeson County, and is hired to the Subscriber till 1st January next. All persons are forwarned from harboring or employing him, under penalty of the law.

WM. A. NELSON.
Robeson County, May 1. 91-2w-pd

AUCTION SALES.

A large Sale of DRY GOODS.

WILL be offered at Public Sale, on the 24th May, at Fayetteville, a large assortment of

FRESH IMPORTED GOODS,

Now receiving by the brig A. T. Thorn, brig Despatch, and brig St. Lawrence, consisting in part of—Cloths, Sattinetts, Flannels, Erminetts, Lastings, Venetians, Crape Camlets, Camletteens, Mole Skins, Rowen Cassimeres, Pantaloons, corded and striped, White Linen Drills, Brown French Linens, Plaid Linen Drills, Irish Linens, superior and low priced bleached Shirtings, Brown Shirtings, Bombazines, Stocks, Collars and Bosoms, Sail Duck, Red Padding, Red Flannel, Green Floor Cloths, black and coloured Handkerchiefs, Fancy Handkerchiefs, Cotton Handkerchiefs, Plaid Muslins, Printed Jaconets, Printed Lawns, French Ginghams, Yellow and Blue Nankeen, Apron Checks, Fancy Prints, Belt Ribbons, Cotton Hose, Marseilles Vesting, Mosquito Netting, Bonnets, Hats, Paper Hangings, &c. &c. &c.

Terms at Sale.

A. KIMBALL, *Auct'r.*
May 1, 1838. 91tf

☞The Greensborough Patriot and Raleigh Register will please insert the above, and send their bills to this Office.

Mill Stones.

THE Subscriber having recently opened a new Quarry of superior Grit, is prepared to furnish any number of Stones, either at the Quarry or at the Store of C. J. Orrell, Fayetteville. The quality of the Moore County Stones is so well known as not to need description, and the Subscriber will warrant all Stones sold by him. If they should not prove to be good, another pair will be furnished without charge. The price is lower than heretofore.

Persons wishing to purchase, can apply in person, or by letter addressed to Carthage, Moore County, N. C., with description of the size wanted.

JESSE SOWELL.
Moore County, May 1, 1838 91-1Y

To Contractors.

WE, the undersigned, having been appointed Commissioners, at April Term, 1838, to contract for the building of a new GOAL and STOCKS, will meet at Kenansville, on Saturday 26th of May next, and then and there, at public Vendue to the lowest bidder, let out the same. The plan and conditions will be made known on that day, or at any previous time, by applying to either of the Commissioners.

H. BOWDEN,
J. S. HILL, } *Comm'rs.*
H. BLACKMORE,
April 18, 1838. 91 2w

Dr. PRATT & Co's
Artificial Nipples or Shields.

Washington City, Feb. 4th, 1834.

HAVING examined Dr. Pratt's new invented Nipple Shields, and witnessed its practical application among my patients, I take great pleasure in recommending it as decidedly superior to any thing previously known. It constitutes a perfect remedy for that distressing malady sore Nipples,—a disease which so frequently afflicts nursing women.

THOMAS SEWEL, *M. D.,*
Prof. of Anatomy & Physiology,
Columbian College, D. C.

COPY OF DR DEWEES' CERTIFICATE.

Dr. Elijah Pratt—*Dear Sir:*—As I feel it a matter of much public importance to possess a means of curing the terrible sufferings from sore Nipples, I have much pleasure in being able to say, that the Shield you offer for the preventing and the cure of this malady is better adapted to the purpose than any I have heretofore seen. In the two or three instances I have known them to be used, much satisfaction has been expressed, and have no hesitation to believe, it will generally succeed. I am so well persuaded of this, at this moment, that I cannot forbear to express a wish that our city, through the various apothecaries, may be supplied with them.

I am yours, &c.

WM. P. DEWEES, *M. D.*
Philadelphia, 13th January, 1834.

The Subscribers have had an opportunity of witnessing the application of Dr. E. Pratt & Co's Artificial Nipples, and were much pleased with the result.

This evidence in favor of the remedy, taken in connection with the annexed certificates of the justly celebrated Dr. Wm. P. Dewees, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Thomas Sewel, of Washington City, leaves no reason to doubt that these Nipples or Shields will seldom fail in relieving Nursing Ladies who may suffer with sore Nipples, and consequently prevent one of the most distressing afflictions of the fair sex, Rising or Abscess of the breast.

Mr. JOSEPH HOLLINGSWORTH, of this town, is agent for Dr. Pratt & Co., and will furnish the Apparatus, with printed directions, on application at his Store on Person Street.

BENJ'N. ROBINSON,
JAMES H. DICKSON.
Fayetteville, Feb. 5th, 1836. 91-1Y-pd

$15 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 25th March, a Negro man by the name of BOB, about 38 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, stout built, high forehead, rather bald, dark complexion, stutters badly when agitated, lost some of his fore teeth, scarred on the back. When he left me he wore a dark round Coat and black Sattinett Pantaloons, and a high bell crown Hat — I think he will try to pass for a free man, and is making his way through the upper part of the State. I will give the above reward to any person that will deliver him to me at my residence in Richmond County, or lodge him in any Jail, so that I get him again.

D. B. NICHOLSON.
Richmond County, April 24, 1838. 91-6w

RAIL ROAD LINE,
BETWEEN
Baltimore and Philadelphia.

THE PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON and BALTIMORE RAIL ROAD COMPANY announce to the Public the following arrangement for their Passenger Trains, between the two Cities:—

FIRST TRAIN, will leave the Depot, Pratt street, Baltimore, at 6½ o'clock, A. M. DAILY, (Sundays excepted.) Breakfast on board the Steamboat Susquehanna at Havre de Grace, and passing through Elkton to Wilmington, will there take the splendid steamboat Telegraph, Capt. Whilden, and arrive in Philadelphia at 1 o'clock, several hours before the evening Cars leave that City for New York.

Fare through by this Line, only TWO DOLLARS.

SECOND TRAIN, being the U. STATES MAIL LINE, will leave the Depot in Pratt street Daily at 9½ A. M., passing through Havre de Grace, North East, Elkton, Wilmington and Chester. Passengers by this Line will dine at Wilmington, and arrive in Philadelphia also in time to take the evening Cars for New York.

Fare by this Line, through, THREE DOLLARS.

RETURNING, the Lines will leave Philadelphia at 6½, A. M. and at 2 P. M. Passengers leaving Philadelphia in the 6½ o'clock line, will always arrive in Baltimore to dinner and in time for the evening Cars for the West, and for Washington City.

A. CRAWFORD, Agent.
Baltimore, March 19, 1838. 86-1m.

$50 REWARD,

WILL be paid to any person who will lodge my man DICK, in any jail in the State. Dick is a Brick-Layer and Plasterer by trade, and has worked in most of the Counties in the Eastern part of the State. He is a stout black fellow, about 26 years of age, and plausible in his carriage.

WM. H. BEATTY,

Bladen county, January 1, 1838. 75 tf.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

Fayetteville, North Carolina.

THE Subscriber having purchased from Col. Joshua W. Cochran, the unexpired term of his lease of the Lafayette Hotel, gives notice that he is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels grateful to the public for the patronage which the Hotel has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same.

Cold and Warm Baths

attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.

All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

October 1, 1835. 57tf.

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses.

RECEIVED per steamer Clarendon and Wilmington, and for sale by the Subscribers corner of Hay and Maxwell streets.

200 Bags Rio COFFEE,
30 bbls. do. do.
70 hhds. Molasses,
30 do. Sugar,
30 bbls. Loaf, do.
75 kegs Nails,
20 bbls. Copperas.

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Indigo, Cassia, Brimstone, Starch, Rope, Bagging, Malaga Wine, Glass 8 × 10 *and* 10 × 12, *Hollow Ware, Weeding Hoes, Iron, &c. &c.*

—ALSO—

20 Boxes TOBACCO,
30 bbls. Apple Brandy,
20 do. Whiskey.

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

September 7, 1836. 5 tf.

New Cheap GOODS.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their customers and friends generally, that they are now receiving their Spring and Summer

GOODS,

Consisting of a large and general assortment of Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, HATS, SHOES, BONNETS, &c. &c.; all of which will be sold at reduced prices, as they are determined on closing their Dry Goods business. Those who wish to purchase and get bargains, would do well to call soon.

JOHNSON & MARTIN.

Fayetteville, April 10, 1838. 88tf.

Negroes wanted.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS JUST RECEIVED by the late arrivals, a large and general assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

Among which are—

Superfine Blue, Black, Olive, Green, Adelaide and Brown CLOTHS, uncommonly cheap,
965 pieces Calicoes, 274 pieces Ginghams,
245 pieces French Muslins, Printed Lawns and Fancy Handkerchiefs, a large assortment,
Lace Edging and Bobinet Lace of all kinds, Italian and other Silks,
382 pieces Linen Drills, Summer Cloths and Vestings, Irish Linens, Long Lawns, Diapers and Table Covers,

A general assortment of

DOMESTIC GOODS,

With many other Goods, all which are offered at the lowest Market price, by Wholesale or Retail.

April 10, 1838. 88tf

Notice.

BY a Deed of Assignment, bearing date the 4th of April, 1838, Henry Clark has assigned to me, all his right title and interest in a House and Lot in Berlin, Connecticut; also, all his Notes and Accounts, against certain persons, mostly residing in Richmond County, in this State; also, one horse and Wagon. This is therefore, to forbid all persons from paying any Notes or Accounts due the said Clark, before the date of said Deed, or from purchasing said Horses or Wagon, from any person except myself, or my duly authorized agent.

HENRY P. PECK.

Fayetteville, April 9, 1838. 88-4w.

The Northern Courier, Hartford, will copy the above 4 weeks, and charge to H. P. P.

Convention Debates.

THE DEBATES in the Convention for the amendment of the Constitution of North Carolina, for sale, and also for delivery to subscribers in this place and in Bladen and Columbus counties.

E. J. HALE.

FOR SALE.

200 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
300 bushels Cadiz do,
100 kegs White Lead in Oil, part pure,
110 casks unslacked Thomastown Lime,
100 kegs cut Nails,
20 barrels Calcined Plaister,
30 barrels No. 3 Mackerel,
20 half do 1 do,
15 tons Iron, flat, square and round Bars, and Hoop Iron,
10 barrels Tanners' Oil,
5 casks London Porter,
Madeira, Sicily Madeira, Teneriffe and Colemina Wines,
1 dozen baskets Champaign do,
15 boxes (2 dozen) fine old Madeira Wine,
20 boxes & half boxes Blond Raisins,
Common and English Dairy Cheese,
Hyson, Gunpowder, Imperial and Black Teas,
Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar in Hhds. and Barrels.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

January 9, 1838. 75tf

The Subscriber

IS just receiving at his Grocery Store, on Hay street, a fresh supply of

CONFECTIONARIES,

Lemon Sirup, fresh Lime Juice, French Brandy, Holland Gin, warranted genuine. Madeira, Sherry and Malaga Wines, Old Jamaica Rum,

And every article in the Grocery line, which will be sold at reduced prices.

T. J. JORDAN.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving a general assortment of

Dry Goods.

—ALSO—

HARDWARE, CROCKERY and GLASSWARE.

GROCERIES, DYE STUFFS, &c.,

To which the attention of the public is respectfully invited.

HOOPER & MAC LAURIN.

September 20, 1836. 7tf

NEW WHOLESALE STORE.

350 PACKAGES.

IN addition to my former Stock and business, I am now receiving 350 Packages of Goods, all of which is entirely new, and has been recently selected by myself out of the late Package Sales in New York, with the utmost care, taste and economy, and which I am determined to sell on as good terms as any Stock ever before offered in this market, at *wholesale entirely* for *Cash* or on time for *approved notes*, (liberal discounts will be made for cash payments.) My assortment is *complete*, consisting of English, French, India and American Spring and Summer Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.

I now invite customers and traders generally, to call and examine my stock; I can offer them such inducements as will ensure patronage.

Orders will be punctually attended to by

C. J. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay street.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 12, 1837. 36tf.

P. S. I will give my renewed attention to the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment, as the owner may direct; or any other business consigned to me. C. J. O.

GEORGIA INSURANCE

And Trust Company.

Capital $1,000,000.

THE undersigned agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Drug and Medicine Store.

Dr. Thos. J. Jordan

IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and extensive assortment of the above articles, which, in addition to his former Stock, makes his assortment entirely complete.—Also, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, HATTERS' MATERIALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS of every kind, and PATENT MEDICINES of every variety; all of which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell as low as can be procured in this State.

—*ALSO*—

BERNARD'S REMEDY FOR ASIATIC CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHŒA, and various intestinal disorders.

April 20, 1836. 85tf

$50 REWARD,

FOR **ALFRED**, the property of Mr. Joseph Du Brutz, who escaped from the Subscriber on the road (via this place) from North Carolina to Alabama, in Lancaster District, So. Carolina, 16 miles East of Land's Ford, on Catawba river, on the night of Tuesday, the 21st instant, as he was conveying him to his owner, in Marengo County, Alabama. I will pay the above reward of Fifty Dollars for him, if retaken and lodged in Jail, so that he may be gotten by his proper owner or by the Subscriber. It is believed that he will make his way back if not taken, to his former range.

WILLIAM LOCKE.

Chesterville, Chester District,
South Carolina, Nov. 23. 70tf

Notice.

THE Subscriber having purchased the entire interest in the late Firm of Leete & Cook, duly notifies all persons having claims against the same, to present them to him; and those indebted either by Bonds, Notes or Accounts, are respectfully requested to pay the same without delay.

The business in future will be conducted by him, at the old Stand of Leete & Cook, GREEN STREET, where he is now receiving, in addition to his present Stock, a general assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Hats, Shoes, &c.,

Which he will sell low for CASH, or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE.

October 30, 1837. 65tf

$50 REWARD,

WILL be paid for the apprehension, and confinement in any Jail, so that I get him again, of my negro man HARRY, who made his escape from W. Locke, in Lancaster District, S. Carolina, whilst on his way to Alabama. He is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Jos. John Alston's, near Pittsborough, Isaac Roberts's on Deep River, in Moore County, or Wm. Murchison's Mills, in the upper end of Cumberland County.—He is rather light complected, 40 or 50 years of age, ordinary size and height. The above reward, instead of a similar reward offered by Wm. Locke, will be paid by the Subscriber on the recovery of the negro.

GIDEON SEAWELL.

Linden, Marengo County, Alabama,
March, 1838. 86tf.

THE subscriber has just received a large supply of the following articles, Fresh, genuine, and of very superior quality—

Gum Myrrh, Cayenne Pepper, Lobelia, Skunk Cabbage.

Also, TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED SARSAPARILLA, for the cure of Scrofula, Mercurial, Siphilitic and other diseases which depend upon a scrofulous condition of the body. This article is prepared by a new process without boiling, and is warranted to contain in a concentrated form, the active principles of the soot obtained from the most approved species of smilax. Castor Oil, Varnish, &c.

T. J. JORDAN.

August 18. 2tf

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as further indulgence cannot be given.

T. J. JORDAN.

October 16, 1837. 69tf

FRESH GOODS.

E. J. LILLY

IS now receiving his new SPRING GOODS, consisting of a good assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Summer Stuffs, printed Muslins & Lawns, an excellent assortment of Silks and Bombazines, fancy Handkerchiefs and Scarfs, Gloves and Hosiery, Calicoes, and Domestic Goods.

—*Also*—

Bonnets, Hats, Umbrellas and Parasols, Shoes, Cutlery, &c. &c., which will be sold at reasonable prices.

Fayetteville, April 4, 1838. 87-12w.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE Subscriber is now opening a general assortment of **BOOTS AND SHOES**

Misses, boys and childrens' do.
Negroes, do.
Made stout and serviceable.

He is now manufacturing seal, kid, and prunelle water proof Boots and Shoes, by Northern workmen, of the most fashionable kind, and of the best materials. Those who wish to keep their feet dry and preserve their health, will do well to call likewise.

☞A good assortment of Shoe and Saddle LEATHER, which will be sold low for cash.

B. BEACH.

November 22. 68tf.

Wanted to employ, two good BOOT MAKERS, to whom good wages will be given. B. BEACH.

GARDNER & McKETHAN,

OFFER their sincere thanks to their friends and the public in general, for the liberal encouragement they have received, and also inform them that they have now on hand, finished and unfinished, a considerable quantity of Work, such as

Close Family CARRIAGES, Large and small BAROUCHES, for one and two Horses,

Also, a variety of WAGONS, on Elliptic Springs and Chains, for one or two Horses. Also, GIGS and SULKIES of all descriptions. All of which they will sell low, and warrant to be of good workmanship and materials. Persons wishing to purchase any article in our line of business, would do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

☞REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

P. S.—All Work previously made and sold by them, will be repaired free of expense, if they have failed by bad timbers or workmanship.

October 3, 1837 61tf

RAIL ROAD HOTEL,

At ENFIELD, Halifax County, N C.

J. SOUTHALL having taken from Mrs. P. W. Southall, that beautiful new Building, situated at the West end of the village, and contiguous to her Grove, is now fitting up for the reception of Travellers. Too many promises have been made in this line of business, in which the public have been deceived I shall only say, call and judge for yourselves. Mrs. Southall and Daughters promise personal attention to Ladies.

April 1, 1838. 87 tlJ'ly.

Mill Saws, Mill Saws.

JUST received, a few dozen of Rowland's extra thick MILL SAWS, of superior quality, manufactured expressly for this market.

H LEETE.

April 4, 1838. 87tf

THE THOROUGH BRED VIRGINIA HORSE

Gen. WOLF,

A BEAUTIFUL dark chesnut sorrel, 4 years old 10th July next, 5 feet 2½ inches high, very compact and muscular, and in colour, marks, form and action, the counterpart of his distinguished sire Eclipse, the best race horse ever run in America,—will stand the present Season, and will serve mares at my Stable, at the extremely moderate price of Twelve Dollars, to be discharged by the payment of Ten Dollars, if paid before the expiration thereof, say 1st August next; Eight Dollars the Single Leap, and Fifteen Dollars to insure a mare to be in foal, to be paid as soon as the fact is ascertained, or the property in the mare is changed, with 50 cents to the Groom in every case, to be paid as soon as the services are rendered, unless otherwise agreed on. The greatest care will be taken to prevent accidents or escapes, but the owner will not be responsible for either should they occur.

PEDIGREE.

Gen. WOLF was got by Eclipse, so well renowned as the best race horse in America that it is unnecessary to set forth his pedigree, it having been so often published,—but it may not be deemed unworthy of notice to say he challenged every horse in America, and beat all that ran against him, among the number was the famous Southern horse Henry,—a match race over the Long Island Course for $20,000, 4 mile heats, the race being run in quicker time than it was ever done before or since, by any other horse in this country. Eclipse is now standing in the West at $100 the Season, and $150 to insure a colt, and has more mares offered at those prices than he can serve. Mertonea, the dam of Gen. Wolf, was got by Dr. Hall's Old Democrat, who was got by Republican, who was got by the old imported Diomed, who was the sire of more distinguished race horses than any horse ever imported in this country; her dam was by Young Bedford, grand dam Baylor's Old Fearnaught, g. g. dam Old Janus, g. g. g. dam Hart's old imported Medley. Republican's stock were, I. H. old Diomed, Lee's Old Mark Antony, Boling's Young Fearnaught, I. H. Crawford, I. H. Aristotle, his dam was got by Old Sir Archie, the best race horse of his day, and embraces on her side I. H. Admiral Nelson, Golden Rod, Dongolah, Harris' Eclipse, I. H. Baylor's Old Fearnaught, I. H. Old Janus, I. H. Jolly Roger, I. Mare Mary Gray, which, by a reference to the Sportsman's Herald and Stud Book, published by Edgar, may be traced through all of the very best and highly approved crosses of imported and home raised horses in this country.

Those persons desirous of improving their stock of horses have now the best opportunity that may ever again occur, the price being so low that those in the most moderate circumstances can avail themselves of it. The Horse being very young will compel the owner to limit the number of mares the first Season to thirty, and those desirous of putting, had best engage their mares as early as possible, as they may otherwise be disappointed;—he may be moved to the West in the Fall.

JOHN W. POWELL.

Robeson County, March 28, 1838. 86-6w

Revised Statutes.

THE Revised Statutes of North Carolina, published by order of the Legislature, may be had of the Subscriber. Price for the 1st volume alone, $5; for the 2d, $4; for both together $9.

E. J. HALE.

February 20.

NEW SUPPLY OF BOOKS & STATIONARY.

THE Subscriber has received from New York, the principal part of his Fall purchases of BOOKS AND STATIONARY, consisting of a great variety of School, Medical, and Miscellaneous Books, Paper, Blank Books, &c. &c. which he offers for sale low for cash.

E. J. HALE.

November 7, 1837

W. L. COFER,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

(Successor of H. Erambert.)

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the Public in general, that he has purchased the entire Stock in trade of H. Erambert, and intends carrying on the above business in all its branches. He assures those who may patronize him, that no pains will be spared in giving satisfaction, and warrants his Cutting and Making inferior to none;—his work is always done in the most fashionable manner.

He has on hand a good assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres & Vestings,

Which he will make up at the shortest notice; also a good assortment of

Ready-made Clothing,

And FANCY ARTICLES, in his line, such as Stocks, Collars, Bosoms, Suspenders, Gloves, Riding Belts, Nett Shirts and Drawers, for Ladies and Gentlemen.

March, 1838. 86tf

Molasses, Coffee, &c.

JUST received, 25 hhds. Molasses, new Crop,
60 bags Cuba Coffee,
25 casks Cheese.

For sale by
THOS SANDFORD & CO.

January 30, 1838. 78tf

HIDES.

5000 LBS. dry salted HIDES, weighing from 25 to 35 lbs. each, for sale by

CHARLES T. HAIGH.

January 3, 1838. 74tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having obtained Letters of Administration on the Estate of Mrs. Mary Cook, dec'd, at March Term, of Cumberland County Court, 1838. hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate to settle up, and all persons having demands against said estate to present them within the time prescribed by law, properly authenticated, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

JNO. H. COOK, Adm'r.

March 20, 1838. 86tf.

CARRIAGE For Sale.

A GOOD second hand close CARRIAGE, not much used, hung on Sea Springs, for sale low. Apply at this Office.

March 27. 86tf

BAROUCHES.

6 NEW Northern built, for sale by

NOTT & STARR.

February 14, 1838. 80tf.

REMOVAL,

AND

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has removed one door West of his old Stand, the Store formerly occupied by John M. Dobbin, Esq., dec'd, where he has opened and offers for sale, a General Assortment of

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes, Boots, Seal & Fur Caps, Crockery and Glass Ware,

Together with various other articles too tedious to enumerate, which he offers at LOW PRICES for *Cash* or *Country Produce* The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

G. B ATKINS,
Foot of Hay Mount.

N. B.—CONSTANTLY on hand, an assortment of almost *all kinds* of *Foreign* and *Domestic*

Spirits, Wines, &c.

G. B. A.

Fayetteville, October 9, 1837. 62tf

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE,

20 CASKS fresh new crop RICE.

By C. J. ORRELL.

February 13, 1838 80tf.

A New Sulkey.

A NEW SULKEY, with patent leather Seat, patent turned Axletree and Elliptic Springs, with Harness, warranted of the best materials and workmanship, for sale by

C J. ORRELL.

BECKWITH'S PILLS. ANTI DYSPEPTIC

Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Whole sale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

Bale Rope at 5 Cents.

A QUANTITY of BALE ROPE, taken from bags of Cotton manufactured at the Subscriber's Mill, for sale at 5 cents per pound.

C. P. MALLETT.

November 28, 1837. 69tf.

NEGROES Wanted.

THE undersigned wishes to employ twenty able bodied Negro Men, for whom the highest prices will be paid. They will be well fed, clothed, &c. In my absence, reference may be made to John Waddill, Jr.

ABRAM BAKER.

March 1, 1838. 83 tf.

For Sale.

15 BARRELS St. Croix SUGAR,
30 Bags Laguira COFFEE,

For sale by
J. HUSKE & SON.

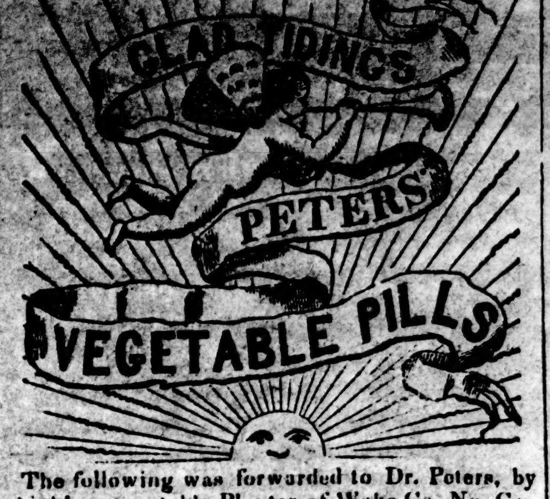
February 21, 1838. 81-tf.

Irish Potatoes.

100 BBLS. Irish POTATOES, for sale by

H. LEETE.

February 20. 81tf.



The following was forwarded to Dr. Peters, by a highly respectable Planter of Wake Co. No. Ca., March 3d, 1838:

Dear Sir: By the request of Mr. Harrison, I send you a few lines respecting the efficacy of your Pills. I have used them in my family for three years, during which time, I have used not less than thirty boxes, and I do assure you, they are far superior to any Medicine I have ever used—Sir, in such estimation do I hold your Pills, that I would sooner pay ten Dollars a box than be without them; I believe there is no Medicine in the world more innocent, and at the same time, so effectual in removing and preventing disease; I have a Sister, who, for a long time, has been severely afflicted with what is called Dropsey in the chest; she has been under the care of one of the most eminent Physicians in this section of country, without receiving the least benefit; her case was truly deplorable, and it was believed by all, that her disease was incurable; whilst in this hopeless situation and given over by her attending Physician, she commenced the use of your Pills, and I am grateful in being able to add, that in less than 3 months, she was perfectly well, and has remained so to this day; her recovery to health was almost a miracle. I could mention several others in this County, who have been snatched as it were from the very verge of the grave, by the use of your Pills, and that too, after all other means had failed to give relief; these wonderful cures have caused your Pills to be extensively popular in this section of country, and I have only to add, that I have never seen or heard of a single person who has used your Pills, who did not recommend them in terms of the most unqualified praise. You are at liberty to use this in any way you please, for I feel it a pleasure and a duty, to recommend them to the notice of the afflicted. My residence is twelve miles from Raleigh, on the road to Fayetteville.

I am, with sentiments of regard, your obedient servant. A. G. BANKS.

Charlotte, N C. Nov 11, 1837

Dear Sir.—Your Pills are so extremely popular here, that the people are but few, and far between who think of using any other. Calomel, blue pills, and the whole catalogue of patent medicines which were in vogue in these parts, have vanished before them, like mists before the sun. I have recently purchased two thousand boxes from your general agent, Mr Harrison, and there has been such a demand for them, that I believe I will shortly have to trouble you with another order. Yours respectfully,

H B. WILLIAMS, P. M.

Petersburg, Va., Jan. 9, 1837.

This will certify that I was afflicted for several years with *Chronic* Hepatitis. (Liver Complaint) and after using various preparations of mercury, &c. as prescribed by physicians, without any effect, that Peters' Vegetable Pills have produced a complete cure.

My complaints were pain in the head and side, dizziness, sourness of stomach, capricious appetite, furred tongue, costiveness, &c, which have all been removed. I am fully convinced that my life has been preserved by the use of Peters' Pills, and in many other cases I have known them to be used with equally beneficial results

JAS. W. SCARBOROUGH.

Union Hotel, Raleigh, N C. April 9, 1837.

Dear Sir.—Having been for several years afflicted with Liver Complaint and general debility. I had recourse to your inestimable Vegetable Pills, and the result is that I am now in the enjoyment of excellent health. I am never without them in my own family, and I descant upon their virtues to all my friends; but the latter is nearly labor in vain, as they are already extremely popular here.

J. C. BLATCHFORD.

Greensborough, N C. Jan. 1837.

This will certify that my wife was severely afflicted with Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia for ten years, and had nearly lost the use of her right arm;—that she had been under the care of several eminent physicians, and made use of a variety of popular medicines, all of which failed in the desired effect;—until at length she had recourse to your Vegetable Pills, ten boxes of which have completely restored her to health

I myself am troubled with Head-ache and Colic, and have never known an instance in which your Pills did not afford me speedy relief.

WATSON W. WOODBURN.

Boston, Mass. Jan. 1, 1838.

Dear Doctor.—I would be wanting in gratitude and in the wish to alleviate the sufferings of others who may be afflicted as I was previous to the use of your Vegetable Pills, did I not write you a few lines on the subject. I had been for many years a constant martyr to the Scrofula, and had tried any quantities of "remedies," but every new one was a new failure, until my good fortune prompted me to use your Vegetable Pills, twelve boxes of which have made me as sound and as grateful a man as any in Christendom. I will do every thing I can to circulate the reputation of your Pills in this part of the country, which, however, will be of but little service to you as their own unrivalled qualities have already introduced them into almost every family. I am most gratefully yours,

JAMES HAMMOND.

Mecklenburg County, Va., Feb 4, 1837.

Dear Sir—I have been using your Pills for the last eighteen months, and have this day purchased twelve dozen boxes of Mr. Harrison, who wished me to transmit you my opinions touching their merits. For myself, I never found any medicine that has done me so much good; but I have yet higher authority in their favour, for I have sold a great number of boxes to the physicians around here, all of whom have expressed themselves highly gratified with their effects. This of course has made them very popular here; indeed, so much so, that they are to be found in almost every dwelling. Make what use you please of this: and I wish it could be made yet more flattering as I feel that nothing too favourable can be said of your Pills. Sincerely yours,

COL. JOHN FINCH.

New Glasgow, Amherst Co, Va, Nov 8, 1837.

This is to certify that I have seen Peters' Vegetable Pills used in a case of Dropsy, and am prepared to substantiate, that a most perfect cure was the issue.

About 8 months ago, my boy, a slave, was taken down by the above complaint, and accordingly I called in a physician, but he afforded him no relief I then had recourse, by the recommendation of a former sufferer, to the pills alluded to; and the effect was, that in less than three months, the patient was as well as ever.

EDWARD A CABELL.

Edenton, N. C. April 10, 1837

Dear Sir.—I have been using your pills in my family, for the last twelve months, with the greatest satisfaction. In Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Sick Head ache, Costiveness, and Debility, they are indeed invaluable. I have to add in their favor, that I have recommended them to many of my neighbors, not a few of whom, have since informed me that they believed their lives were saved by their use. Yours, &c.

STEPHEN ELLIOTT.

Mecklenburg Co., Va., Feb. 7, 1837.

Having used Dr. Peters' Pills in my practice for the last twelve months, I take pleasure in giving my testimony of their good effects in cases of Dyspepsia, sick Head-ache, Bilious Fevers, and other diseases, produced by inactivity of the liver.

GEO. C. SCOTT, M. D.

These Pills for sale by E. J. HALE.

Commission & Forw

Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having estab
in Wilmington for the purpose of
the above business, respectfully ten
vices to the public. Goods consigned to
forwarded with the utmost dispatch and
ry particularity observed.—Particular
be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flou
Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of
flatters himself that a knowledge of bu
bined with unremitting attention, will
a share of public patronage.

WM. O. JEFF

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nott &
Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker,
Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn.

Molasses, Cheese,

JUST RECEIVED,
10 Bbls. Prime N. O. MOLASSES,
20 casks CHEESE,
10 bags Rio COFFEE,
25 bbls. No. 3 MACKEREL,
For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD
December 26.

TO RENT.

THE choice of Pews No. 5 and 30 in
copal Church. Apply to
THOS. SANDFORD
January 8, 1838.

GROCERIES.

JUST Received and for sale by the
65 hhds. bright retailing MOLASSES
7 do superior Porto Rico Suga
5 do New Orleans Sugar,
30 bags green Cuba Coffee,
37 do prime Rio Coffee,
5 hhds. New England Rum,
3 half chests Young Hyson Tea,
5 casks Rice.
WILLKINGS & BEL
April 17, 1838.

20 HHDS. MOLASSES, of
ty, for sale by
CHARLES T.
April 11, 1838.

Notice,

THAT the Subscriber received Le
ministration on the personal Es
thew Miles Draughon, dec'd, at Septe
1836, of Cumberland County Cou
having claims against the Estate of
ceased, are hereby requested to pres
the Subscriber within the time prescri
or this notice will be plead in bar of
and all persons indebted to said Es
quested to pay the Subscriber.
WM. C. DRAUGHO
September 5, 1836.

For Rent.

THE STORE at present occupied
Tillinghast, on Hay street, will
one year. Possession given on the
next. For terms, apply to
THOS. SANDFORD
July 22, 1837

HOLBROOK'S BE

For Churches, Manufactories,
&c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated
ders in this country, having ma
ments with the Subscriber to receive
all orders for their Bells of any size,
which they will warrant of the very be
quality, not surpassed by any Bells in
Also, Town Clocks, Church and Par
of superior finish and tones. Orders
information given by
JAMES M
N B. They will warrant their Bells
any fail to give satisfaction, they may
ed for another. Also Old Bells rece
Fayetteville, October 20.

NEW GOODS! NEW G

The Subscriber is now receiving a larg

GOODS,

Consisting in part of CLOTHS,
SATTINETS, HATS, BONNETS,
&c. Being desirous to sell out by Sp
Goods will be sold very cheap for Cas
JOHN
January 3, 1838

Iron and Molasse

In Store and for Sale by the Subscri
20 Tons Swedes Iron, (assorted
10 do English.
40 hhds. prime retailing Molass
THOS. SANDFORD

French Burr Mill St

For Wheat, and Cologne St

Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for
the above Mill Stones in this State,
Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of
would here inform those wanting the
they can be furnished by sending their
me at this place. We *warrant* the
genuine; if it is not, we furnish a new
stead.
C. J. ORREL
Brick Buildings,
Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836.

Rowand's Tonic Mix

FOR THE CURE OF AGUE AND FE
A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable
lar Medicine. Just received by
E. J.
December 6, 1836.

To Saw Mill Owne

I WILL attend to the sale of Lum
place. Having been engaged in
for six or eight years past, I am under
sion my acquaintance with this and
ets is such as to enable me to dispose
to the best advantage. Where Lumber
to be wharfed, the usual charge of Wh
be made. Fair advances made when
O. G. PAR
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1837.

Rodgers's Cutlery

THE Subscriber has just received a
ply of Rodgers's, Wostenholm's,
and Crook's Pen and Pocket KNIVES
rious kinds, and best quality.
E. J.
October 10, 1837.

Just received and for sale by the Sub
100 BUSHELS IRISH POTAT
superior article.
16 hhds. MOLASSES.
THOS. SANDFORD
Jan. 2.

100 pieces heavy Cotton B
For sale by
JOHN

Notice.

TAKEN up and committed to the Ja
berland County, as a runaway a
on the 4th of June, 1837, a negro girl n
cy, who is supposed to belong to S
Wright, of the State of Georgia. She
years of age, about 5 feet high, black com
and is a lunatic. The owner is requeste
forward, prove property, pay charges,
her away, within the time required by
will be sold to pay her Jail fees.
FRED'K MOORE.
Fayetteville, Jan. 15, 1838.